THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LX No. 51—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

$1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, NO[illegible]BER 22nd, 1921

Historical Society o

DOXSEE & CO.

AUTUMN MILLINERY

showing a complete range of Hats from the leading centres of fashion. Models of unusual styles, as regards

Variety, Quality and Smartness

is fully up to the high standard set in former years. The leading shades are Black, Fuchsia, Brown in all the different tones, Book-red and Pheasant.

Corsets a Specialty— See them before buying.

The Leading Millinery House

DAVY & ALLISON

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES

QUEBEC HEATERS

with or without Ovens.

A Perfection Oil Heater

to take the chill off your rooms these cool days would be a good buy.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined

Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS

10-tf

Feed Prices Reduced

Bran - - - $1.25
Shorts - - - 1.35
Flour - - - 4.25

all other Feeds in Proportion.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM ARTHUR IRISH, of the Town of Napanee, formerly of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Province of Ontario, salesman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife FLORENCE BEATRICE IRISH whose last known address was Toronto, Ont., on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Napanee, Province of Ontario, October 17th, 1921.

U. M. WILSON,
Solicitor for Applicant.
46-13

ARE WEDDED FIFTY YEARS

MR. AND MRS. H. A. BAKER, OF MOSCOW, OBSERVE AUSPICIOUS ANNIVERSARY

A pleasant event took place at Brook Dale Farm, the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baker, near Moscow, in Camden Township, on Sunday and Monday, November 13th and 14th, when they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in the midst of three generations of their nearest of kin. The honored and happy couple were married at the Amey homestead on Huffman street, fifty years ago on November the 13th, 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Rupert, of Napanee, the ceremony having been preformed at seven o'clock in the morning. There were present at the golden wedding dinner on Sunday, guests of honor, the bride and groom; children, C. A. Baker, Mrs. Joseph Foster and Mrs. J. F. Diamond; grandchildren, Ward and Kathryn Baker, and Ralph Diamond; near relatives by marriage, Mrs. C. A. Baker, Joseph Foster, J. F. Diamond, Mrs. Charles Ward, J. B. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. George Lucas, and Miss Stafford, a niece from Montreal.

On Monday evening the bride and groom were "at home" to their nephews and nieces, the following being present at the wedding supper: Major and Mrs. Amey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lenens, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Huffman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Potter, C. W. Amey, H. Huffman, and Miss M. Bell, all of Moscow; others present: Rev. J. W. Down, and Mrs. Down, Yarker; Miss Amey, Napanee; Miss Stafford, Montreal; and Mrs. Charles Ward, Moscow. All who enjoyed the re-union on Sunday were in attendance on Monday evening, save J. B. Lucas and J. F. Diamond. A number of nephews and nieces were absent on account of illness in their home. In the midst of an extended programme of addresses and songs, C. W. Amey read the following address, and Mrs. Lucas presented the bride and groom with a handsome mantel clock on behalf of the nieces and nephews:

To Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baker:

"On this occasion, which marks the fiftieth anniversary of your marriage, we desire to express our pleasure at being permitted to meet with you and personally extend sincere good wishes, and most feelingly congratulate you on this eventful occasion. This opportunity is not afforded to all who enter matrimonial life and you can congratulate yourselves that through the blessings of Divine Providence, you are permitted to reach this era and celebrate your golden anniversary. Your lives have been marked by firm adherence to duty and constant helpfulness to others. Your deep devotion to each other has been an object lesson to us all. Your strict observance of the cardinal virtues of industry and honesty, sobriety and economy has been no small factor in your happiness and prosperity. Your good example commands our highest praise and esteem. On behalf of your nieces and nephews, we desire to present to you this clock, and we ask you to kindly accept it, as a remembrance of your golden wedding day, and as it records the time we trust it may not mar the pleasure of your future years. We hope and pray that you may both be spared to enjoy many years of happiness, and we are well assured that your usefulness will continue, in home, and church and state. You both will kindly accept the hearty and sincere congratulations of all your nieces and nephews, with the earnest prayer that you may come up for coronation in the Palace of the King, when life's day's work is done."

—o—

CHICKEN PIE SUPPER AND CONCERT

—IN—

GRACE CHURCH

—ON—

TUESDAY, NOV. 29TH

The ladies will serve supper at 6 o'clock, followed by a splendid concert.

Mrs. Cameron Wilson, Mrs. Gilbert, of Kingston, elocutionist, Grace Church Orchestra, and other local talent, will furnish the programme.

If you are feeling badly, put your troubles away by taking Tanlac. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

Deposit Your Coupons

WHEN you cut the coupons from your Victory Bonds or other securities, the logical place to put them is into your savings account.

At any branch of this Bank, you can open a savings account with your coupons, or we will cash them for you without making any charge. Let the interest from your investment earn more interest in the "Standard".

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Napanee Branch: - - - R. R. White, Manager.
Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Marysville, Newburgh, Picton, Selby, Trenton, Kingston and Melrose.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
Nov. 21st, 1921.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor M. P. Graham presiding.

Members present—Reeve F. S. Boyes, and Councillors Roblin, Paul, Wilson, Ming, Steacy, and Hartman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion confirmed.

A deputation appeared before the council in reference to starting a lumber yard within the fire area. The parties do not propose to put in any machinery, but store dressed lumber in the barn in the rear of Mr. Normile's shop.

The matter was referred to the Fire, Water and Light Committee with power to act.

Mr. Geo. Perry, on behalf of the butchers of Napanee, asked that the free sale of meat on the market be prohibited unless they pay a reasonable fee in lieu of the taxation paid by the butchers. Mr. Todd said the butchers of Napanee would be satisfied to have the previous regulations imposed.

Reeve Boyes moved, seconded by Coun. Roblin, that a by-law be prepared imposing a license fee.

Mr. Midmer appeared before the council in reference to the road in front of his factory, and the road leading to his storage yard.

Referred to Utilities Commission and Streets Committee.

An application from The Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives for a grant was on motion ordered filed.

A number of letters from poultry buying firms were read and filed.

A communication from the Commissioner of the Provincial Police re the Beard murder notifying the council that the police were still working on the case, was filed.

A certificate from the County Crown Attorney enclosing certificate re selecting of jurors by the mayor, clerk and assessor, was received, and the usual fee of $5 each ordered paid.

The matter of the account of the Imperial Oil Co. for barrels was left in the hands of the Streets Committee with power to act.

On motion a cluster light was ordered placed over the centre of the street at the west end of the town.

On motion a cluster light was ordered placed on John street, at Dr. Cowan's corner.

On motion the clerk was instructed to protest to the Postmaster General against the use of soft coal in the post office.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church applied for a refund on rent of hall.

On motion a refund of $7.50 was made.

A by-law authorizing the sale of the unused street next to the Harshaw lands to Alice L. Harshaw was put through its various stages and finally passed.

Mayor Graham reported in reference to the deputation to Toronto re Roblin's hill.

On motion the expenses of the deputation to Toronto were ordered paid.

The clerk was requested to write the bond dealers requesting offers for the town's pavement debentures.

Coun. Wilson reported in reference to a town's planning by-law, and presented to council Mr. Adams' communications in reference thereto.

ACCOUNTS

The following accounts were ordered paid:

J. L. Boyes, police uniforms	$ 109.50
Sam. Brian, acct. taking patient to Rockwood.	10.00
G. T. Ry., rent	5.65
R. J. Wales	8.15
A. T. Harshaw, insur.	2.75
F. E. VanLuven, coal	80.00
Hartman & Card	9.90
J. L. Boyes	10.15
Robt. Light	172.94
C. A. Anderson & Son	50.00
Robt. Rennie	3.50
A. E. Caton, police	14.75
J. J. Haines, F. W. Light	26.50
J. J. Haines, Streets	6.50
Madole Hardware	28.82
Public Utilities Com.	1147.50
Chas. Stevens, P. & S.	25.95
Chas. Stevens, F. W. L.	10.00
Chas. Stevens, T. P.	12.50

Hydro Electric C. accounts were referred to Fire, Water & Light Committee.

The firemen's schedule for the year amounting to $676.75 was ordered paid.

The Napanee Women's Institute made a request to the council for the installation of receptacles for waste on the principal streets.

Laid on the table.

Council adjourned.

—o—

XMAS GREETING CARDS

Large variety of Beautiful Designs to choose from.

No waiting for your job, as we have the Cards in stock.

Call and look over our designs, and leave your order.

EXPRESS PRINTING HOUSE, NAPANEE.

"His Master's Voice" Records now 85c.—at Gibbard's Retail Store.

FALL ASS[illegible]

The case of Kenn[illegible]h Tryon, charged with shooti[illegible] his thirteen-year-old daugh[illegible]r, Cecelia Tryon, at their home [illegible] Kaladar, on June 11th last, [illegible]me before Justice Logie, at the [illegible]ll Sittings of the High Court M[illegible]day afternoon of last week.

On the charge fo[illegible] attempted rape the Judge sente[illegible]ed him to five years imprisonm[illegible] at Kingston penitentiary with [illegible]ard labor, and to be thrice wh[illegible]ed within the limits of the pris[illegible] with fifteen strokes each, un[illegible] the supervision of the medi[illegible] officer. On the charge of wo[illegible]ding with intent to do grevious [illegible]dily harm, the Judge sentenced [illegible]im to ten years imprisonment [illegible] Kingston penitentiary with har[illegible] labor, to run consecutively wit[illegible] the sentence of five years fo[illegible] attempted rape.

W. S. Herrington, K.C., appeared for the crown, [illegible] J. M. Simpson for the defen[illegible].

GRAND JURY

F. Armstrong
J. A. Bolton
John Brown
Herb. Daly
Jas. Freeman
G. W. Gibbard
John S. Ham
Cart. Hawley
J. S. Johnston
Chris. Kellar
A. B. Loyst
D. Richmond
Peter Weese

PETIT JUDY

Ross Allison
G. H. Anderson
I. Beaubien
J. A. Bell
B. M. Black
Hugh Box
E. W. Boyce
R. J. Campbell
Chas. Card
D. Caughey
A. Chalmers
Jas. Crawford
R. Denison
T. J. Donahue
Jos. Doupe
Wm. Embury
Herb. Fritsch
Morley Gault
D. Garrison
John Glenn
Geo. Hawley
W. Henwood, jr.
Wm. Hinch
G. F. Howard
T. B. Howes,
J. E. Hudgins
Sam. Hughes
Rod Instant
Bert Jackson
John Kidd
Maurice King
J. H. Lacey
T. B. Lewis
B. S. Lochhead
Bert Long
Geo. Lucas
F. C. Luther
John Main
A. C. Miller
Bernard Mills
D. McGregor
A. McKnight
Wm. Provins
T. Richmond
J. B. Sharp
D. F. Thompson
Herb. Windover
Enoch Wood

To the Hon. Mr. Justice Logie:

We, the Grand Jury, summoned to attend the Fall Assizes, held at Napanee, this 15th day of November, A.D., 1921, beg leave to report as follows:

We congratulate your Lordship upon your apparent good health and trust you may be long spared to serve your country in the position which you now occupy.

We are pleased [illegible] that there is so little criminal business to be brought before this Court.

We have examined the gaol and county buildings and found them in good order.

We found confined in the gaol one old gentleman whose only offense appears to be that he has no home of his own. We do not think it is a proper place for him.

J. S. JOHNSTON,
Foreman.

Napanee, Nov. 15th, 1921.

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WILTON

A political meeting in the interests of the U. F. O. was held in the Orange Hall, on Nov. 9th, with E. J. Sexsmith, U.F.O. candidate, and J. Haycock as speakers.

A political meeting in the interest of A. B. Carscallen, Liberal-Conservative candidate, was held in the Grange hall on Wednesday, Nov. 16th, addressed by Mr. Carscallen and others.

Guy Simmons, Ira Davidson, Ross Peters, and Charlie Jeffries are in the north country for big game.

Carman Peters and Hedley Babcock have returned from the west. They spent three months in Saskatchewan.

Rev. H. J. Latimer conducted anniversary services at Switzerville Methodist church on Sunday, Nov. 13th.

Mrs. N. B. Switzer returned home, having spent a week with friends in Kingston.

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PLEASANT VALLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Badgely and baby, Melrose, visited Sunday at Mr. Isaac Taylor's.

Miss Ellizabeth Brandon spent a few days at Mr. Fred Pringle's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perry visited Monday at their daughter's, Mrs. Young.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Robertson, and son Bobbie, spent Sunday with friends at Sillsville.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Sills, and son, took tea Sunday at Mr. Rupert Taylor's.

There was a surprise party on Tuesday night at Mr. Chas. Vanalstine's, about seventy being present. Mrs. Vanalstine was presented with a pyrex pie plate set in silver.

Mrs. S. X. Dupree visited Friday at Mr. Nelson Russell's, Empey Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills motored to Yarker and spent Sunday with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dupree and family took tea Tuesday at Mr. M. Dupree's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vandebogart at Mr. Albert Reid's, Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Sills called on Wednesday evening at Mr. Young's.

Mrs. Jas. Brandon is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fred Pringle.

Mrs. Lasher, Sr., is spending a few days with friends in Deseronto.

Quite a few from here took in the play at Grace church Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dupree and Kathleen took dinner Friday at Mr. G. Sills'.

—o—

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

DENBIGH

Mr. R. Jackson, of Hinchinbrook, was a welcome guest for a week or so of Mr. and Mrs. C. Both, and enjoyed some sport hunting deer during that time.

Mrs. P. Stein, Mrs. C. Wienecke and Albert and Martin Wienecke enjoyed a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. E. Warlich and other relatives at Vanbrugh, in Renfrew county.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Both and baby, of Kitchener, who spent a couple of weeks here visiting relatives at their native home, have returned to their present home in the city.

Mr. M. R. Reid, of Sharbot Lake, I.P.S., paid an official visit to some of our public schools.

The open season for hunting deer this fall is about over again. The weather was favorable for it, and deer were reported to be numerous, and a more than usually large number of sportsmen from distant places took advantage of it, besides our local ones, and most of them, if not all, got their legal share of venison.

We had very good sleighing here for over a week, but the snow is all gone again and the fields are bare and the roads muddy.

—o—

This year, let your Xmas gifts be of Furniture from Gibbard's Retail Store.

—o—

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

To G. F. Ruttan, K.C.,

Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Lennox and Addington:

Take notice that I have appointed, and do hereby appoint Schuyler French, of the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, my Official Agent, under Section 78, of the "Dominion Election Act," and his Post Office address is R.M.D. No. 6, Napanee, Ontario, and all accounts for election expenses must be sent to him for settlement and payment.

Dated at Napanee, Ontario, this 21st day of November, 1921.

EDWARD JAMES SEXSMITH,
Candidate for Lennox and Addington.

JOINING THE NURSING PROFESSION

The United States Needs

MORE NURSES

..TENDING THE SICK IS WOMAN'S WORK

If you are an earnest, energetic young woman seeking a vocation offering Happiness and Prosperity, write to the

DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
462 Grider Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Comprising the Buffalo City Hospitals, capacity 864 beds, for the reception of every known disease, and 8 Health Centre Free Dispensaries recording over 100,000 treatments annually. Affiliated with the University of Buffalo Medical Department.

Three-year Registered course fitting pupils for both Bedside and Public Health Nursing.

Salary: $20, $25 and $30 per month; 1st, 2nd and 3rd years.

Food, lodging, uniforms, laundry and books furnished free.

STRAIGHT 8-HOUR DUTY

51-a

Order your Xmas Greeting Cards now, from Express Printing House. Choice designs, reasonable prices.

BREAD BAKING CONTEST

OPEN TO ALL.

It will cost you nothing to enter. Just bake a loaf of bread and bring it to our store in the afternoon of **November 30th, or before 10 in the morning of December 1st.** Bread will be judged by two local bakers at 3 p.m. December 1st.

EVERYONE BRINGING IN A LOAF

will be given a $5.00 credit note on any Kitchen Cabinet in our store.

In addition to this there will be three prizes:

1st, $19.00 Kitchen Table.
2nd, $12.50 Grastex Rug.
3rd, $2.50 Kitchen Stool.

The bread will be given to the local Women's Institute, and sold from our store after the judging on December 1st.

GIBBARD RETAIL STORE

Tanlac is well advertised, but advertising alone could not have produced Tanlac's popularity. It had to have merit. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

GET IT AT **WALLACE'S**

FRESH

Tea—to be good—must be fresh

"SALADA" TEA

is always fresh and possesses that unique flavour of 'goodness' that has justly made it famous.

Redeeming Victory Coupons

DON'T neglect to clip your Victory Bond Coupons when payment is due. Any branch of this bank will cash them—or deposit them to your credit in a savings account where they will earn money for you by accumulating interest.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH - - G. PATTEN CARR, Manager
Roblin Branch open Thursdays, Fridays, from Nov. 16, to April 30.

Helping the Farmer

The Merchants Bank is of very practical assistance in helping the Farmer—to obtain Tested Seed Grain—to settle Harvest and Threshing Expenses—to pay off Hired Help—to order the winter's supply of Coal—to purchase Pure Bred Cattle—to realize on Grain Storage Tickets. Avail yourself of this complete Banking Service.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, - - C. H. ANDERSON, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA AND PARHAM BRANCHES, - J. W. McCLYMONT, Manager.
TAMWORTH BRANCH, - - S. D. WHALEY, Manager.

DR. G. H. HOLLINGSHEAD, D.C.,
Chiropractor

Consultation, Free.

Hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. till 6 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Cor. Bridge and East Streets, NAPANEE

POULTRY FAIR

The annual Poultry Fair for the district will be held at Napanee, on the following days:

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30th,
and
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1st

All poultry will be brought to the market square where the buyers for the produce firms will make their purchases.

By order.

W. A. GRANGE,
Clerk.

Dated Oct. 31st, 1921. 48-c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

In the Estate of James Thomas Griffin, beverage manufacturer, authorized Assignor (or Bankrupt)

Notice is hereby given that Mr. James Thomas Griffin, Beverage Manufacturer, Napanee, Ontario, did on the Fourteenth Day of November, 1921, make an authorized assignment to the undersigned.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of the creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of J. E. Madden, Barrister, Napanee, Ontario, on the SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER, 1921, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor, for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me within thirty days from the date of this notice, for from and after the expiration of the time fixed by Sub-section 8 of Section 37 of the said Act, I shall distribute the proceeds of the debtor's estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I have then notice.

Dated at Belleville, this 17th day of November, 1921.

R. W. ADAMS,
Authorized Trustee,
24 Victoria Ave., Belleville, Ont.
51-b

Order your Xmas Greeting Cards now, from Express Printing House. Choice designs, reasonable prices.

—o—

Soverign and Regal Shells.

We will sell 12 guage shells, any size shot, at $1.25 per box, on Saturday, Oct. 15th, and following week. Get your season's supply.

DAVY & ALLISON.

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown.
11-3-m

FOR SALE—A desirable residence in South Napanee. Bargain for quick sale. Apply to N. B. MILLER. 20-tf

WOOD FOR SALE—A quantity of soft wood, stove length, for sale cheap. Apply to any Napanee carter. 30-dp

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

CAR FOR SALE—New McLaughlin special 6-cylinder, with spare cord tire. Worth $2000. Will sell for $1900. Apply at THIS OFFICE. 49-c

FOR SALE—A good barn, can be used as a garage or for any other purpose. Apply to FRED McCULLOUGH, corner of Graham and Robert streets. 39

WANTED TO BUY—Two chairs, small or armchair; old fashioned sewing table, walnut or mahogany. Must be reasonable. Apply Box 622, THIS OFFICE. 51

FOR SALE—That desirable brick residence on Robert St., occupied by Dr. Cameron Wilson. Nine rooms, all modern conveniences, garden, barn, good well and one of the best built houses in town. Apply ON THE PREMISES. 46tf

FARM FOR SALE—50 acres of land, one mile and a half from Napanee, on the Palace road, occupied by Clarence E. Van-Alstyne. 10-roomed house, furnace, telephone, plenty of water. Also barn, drive house, and hen house. Apply ON THE PREMISES. 51-cp

Special Discount of 5 per Cent.

on Coal, Flour, Feed and all Stock in Trade

Until further notice.

The Chas. Stevens Company
LIMITED.

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars,
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
ARTHUR YOUNG, Proprietor

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

Dr. CAMERON WILSON
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
House lately occupied by Mrs A. F. Holmes.
Telephone—262.

R. A. LEONARD, M. D., C. P. S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN,
DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
44tf

WOOD
Blocks, Cordwood, Hardwood Slabs, stove lengths or 4 ft.
Flour, Feed, Groceries, Salt.
S. CASEY DENISON,
CENTRE STREET, NORTH.
'Phone 101.

Ocean In Alberta.

While the giant dinosaur reptiles had their being on the lowlands of central Alberta, some million of years ago, a shallow and warm sea divided Canada in the west into two parts, 'tis said. A very common fossil found by many in central Alberta to-day is the so-called "fossil fish," a flattened cylindrical object with green and pink pearly shell. This is not fish in the true sense of the word but fragments of the long shell of a cuttlefish or squib of the Pierre Sea, which reached as far east as central Manitoba. There is only one genus of this order of creature now living, viz.: the pearly Nautilus or man-of-war, as the sailors name it, which is common in some tropical seas.

In the good old days there was ocean from Mexico to the Arctic, with shores near Banff and Field. The fossils are found in the region between Gleichen and Tilly and south as far as Lethbridge.

PREMIER RT. HON.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

will address the Electors of Lennox and Addington in the interest of the National Liberal Conservative Candidate

MR. A. B. CARSCALLEN

AT THE

ARMOURIES, NAPANEE

ON

THURSDAY, NOV. 24

At 2 o'Clock p. m.

E. GUS PORTER, M.P., and A' B. Carscallen will also speak

Everybody welcome, especially the ladies.
Doors open at 1.30.

DR. C. M. STRATTON,
Sec'y. Liberal-Conservative Association.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Sea Otter Rare Fur

"Two prime sea otter pelts" — the connoisseur of fur looks up, startled from that solitary item in the lists of the coming New York fur auction sales. Never again, perhaps, will it be seen there, for the bird of paradise is not so rare or so precious as the sea otter now. Yet even two centuries ago the news of such skins for sale would have awakened excitement. The sea otter's story is dark with strife, tragedy and adventure. Fiercely-hunted prizes, they are gone to-day from the shores of California and the whole northwestern ocean seems to hold no more than could be counted on one's fingers. As the quest of the clove spurred the merchant adventurers of Venice and of London to the conquest of the East, so it was the pursuit of the sea otter rather than a longing to correct the world's geographies that led old Vitus Bering into the north, out upon the sea which bears his name, and at last to a lonely death on a desert island. The creature had the unhappy faculty of kindling avarice. All who heard mariner's tales of sea otter hunting longed to go and seek themselves the riches which even a single skin would bring, says Marion Storm in an interesting article in the New York Post.

Only the Alaskan natives, who when the Russian traders first came were wearing these priceless furs as ordinary garments, were ignorant of their worth. But they soon learned. After selling the explorers a number of the cloaks for a trifle, they became as canny as their customers. Year after year thereafter, through all the seasons, the sea otter got no day's rest. The Russians employed bands of natives as hunters, treating them mercilessly, and sometimes forsaking them upon desolate coasts while they returned to bargain with a luxurious nobility over the spoils of the chase. Soon sea otter hunting became the great business of all the natives along the coast and throughout the Aleutian Islands. To this animal the early geographers owed all their knowledge of Russian America. The beautiful and costly skins had been eagerly sought in Russia since Altasov and his Tartars first secured them on the Kamchatkan coast towards the close of the seventeenth century. The fur hunters were glad to back other explorers beside Bering, and fitted out other vessels, as perilously frail as his, in which they sailed to face the tempests of the north.

From time immemorial the Japanese had known of the value of the otter, but their own coasts provided enough for their wants, and they conservatively kept the knowledge to themselves. Not until the Hudson Bay Co. began to search the coasts of British Columbia and Oregon did the skins become the treasure of the courts of all the civilized world. Since those times the worth of the sea otter's skin has grown with every decade. From 1741 until the practical extermination of the animal, in 1845, at least 10,000 hunters sought the otter. Their early abundance became a legend. When the Pribilof Islands were discovered, 5,000 skins were taken there the first season. Within six years the otter had completely disappeared in that region. During the first visit of the Russians to the Gulf of Yakootat, in 1794, 2,000 skins were taken; in 1799 the most diligent hunting was rewarded with less than 300. In the early years of the Russian-American Company, Baranov left Alaska with 15,000 in the hold of a single ship. At that time his pelts brought $1,500,000 altogether. To-day they would bring from $200 to $5,000 each.

California, in 1913, passed a law prohibiting the taking or possession of sea otter skins, but there is a fear that this protection may have come too late, for except for the two reported to have been seen off Monterey a few years ago, the otter visits those coasts no more. The Spanish governor of San Jose, believing that the Indians were becoming too wealthy from hunting the otter, issued a similar edict in his day. The sea otter lives upon the ocean and in it. Its young are born upon the undulating beds of kelp. Intensely wary and suspicious, it shuns the land save when it is driven ashore by violent storms, and so marvelous are its senses of smell and hearing that it will venture upon no beach where there are footprints or where a fire has been kindled within four miles to the windward. When the natives go out to islands to hunt they often live eight weeks in the dead of winter without a fire.

When the natives were given rifles, the sea otter's fate was sealed, for the noise of the surf and the distance from which the hunter could aim made it easy to kill them whenever a head showed in the waves. Then it was only a question of waiting till the body was washed ashore. Long ago the natives caught them with nets of sinew spread on the kelp beds, for the otter would die of fright when caught, instead of gnawing out, as the seal does. They become so desperate when chased that the natives say they sometimes jam themselves into crevices of the rocks beneath the ocean, never to rise. The orthodox Alaskan way of hunting them is by the "spear surround," when many hunters in canoes form a great circle around the spot in the sea where an otter has been seen, and wait for it to rise (which it must do, for air, within half an hour), then frighten it under so quickly, every time it shows its head, that at last it drowns. Sea otters are courageous and playful. They will lie on their backs in the ocean and toss kelp for hours, taking great pleasure in catching it.

A Peace Memorial Church.

A former Stratford, Ont., man is minister of the Peace Memorial Presbyterian Church, Clearwater, Florida, a commemorative building which is being erected with the aid of residents and tourists, many of them Canadians. Rev. David A. Dunseith, D.D., entered on this pastorate on Armistice Day, 1918, and put forth the idea that the new church should typify the establishment of peace. The idea was enthusiastically received, and it is hoped to dedicate the new edifice on or about January 1, 1922. Windows symbolical of peace will be an important feature of the fine structure which is of Spanish renaissance style, in keeping with the history and climate of Florida. Dr. Dunseith recently visited his aged mother in Stratford.

Black Walnut to the Fore.

Black walnut, that wood which was so much in request for furniture in the last century, came into its own during the war. The uses for this wood were numerous as for airplane propellers, gunstocks, etc., and the nutshells were calcined and used for gas masks. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is encouraging the planting of black walnut trees everywhere. This tree played an essential part in winning the war and a future supply is to be encouraged.

Was Too Innocent.

Conrad Labelle, of Champlain, N.Y., recently arrived in Montreal minus a roll of $12,000 in small bills, which he had brought from his home with the intention of making a large purchase of whiskey, to be sold in the United States at a huge profit. On the way to an alleged cache of liquor near Montreal, Labelle handed over his money to two supposed vendors, who made off with it in a motor car.

Hands Up!

"You say you were held up by a man with a revolver this morning. At what time?" "Five minutes to one." "How can you fix the time so precisely?" "Because I could see the town clock and the hands were in the same position as mine."

New Canadians in the Making

Labor may be a commodity, but the laborer is a man. So much is recognized to-day by all patriots. Even the migratory worker, once considered as almost outside society, is finding a man's place in the world. Labor unions may not court him, but the I. W. W. and the O. B. U. consider him as the instrument to be used in bringing about revolution. To social workers he is a problem, but the one thing not to be forgotten about him is his manhood.

Whether he is a foreigner of the "bohunk" type or an unlucky native-born chap, he is a prodigious worker and a wild spender. He migrates because he does not marry and he cannot marry for he does not save, or, as some will have it, he migrates because he must find work and the very character of his work makes it difficult for him to be thrifty. The fact remains that he can be a very useful or a very dangerous person. His work is essential to national prosperity; without him there would be no railways or Chippawa canals. If organized against society, he can be a peril.

The man who is likeliest to be used against Canadian institutions is the foreigner. Knowing little of our language, he learns only the evil about our people and Government. The first step in his Canadianization is his education. This is being undertaken by the Frontier College, an organization which has been at work under several names for a long period, always with the same aim of teaching the alien worker in the camps our language, laws and customs. From the members of the college staff, young Canadians who work beside him during the day and teach him at night, he learns something of Canadian ideals.

All sorts of interests are coming to recognize the value of the instruction work in the camps where migratory workers live. The address of a Frontier College inspector before the International Association of Public Employment Services is just one inidcation of the interest aroused by a practical attempt to make good Canadians out of the raw material of the foreign migratory worker.

The Frontier College, formerly the leading Camp Association, has reached its majority this year, having been established in 1900. It is a lusty youth, full of ambition and hope, with many a good deed done and many more in prospect.

When West Was Young.

When McKay, of Formosa, and Bryce, of Manitoba, were ordained in St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, in 1871, their friends said that the Formosa missionary would have the better of it. The Red River country seemed just as far away and the climate much worse. Covering an immense parish through blizzards on unfenced trails was trying work, but Rev. James Bryce had great energy and endurance and found time to teach chemistry, history, mathematics, philosophy and the classics in the back room of the Kildonan schoolhouse. This first home of the college was called "The Kitchen," writes Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M.A., in reminiscences of student days under the great Bryce.

After several years, Prof. Hart was sent out by the Presbyterian General Assembly to assist in the teaching which was being done in two rooms in Donald Murray's home. Kildonan was almost heartbroken when Winnipeg had taken such a lead that it became wise to remove the college to the metropolis. But there always remained the memory of the great sandy-whiskered Dr. Bryce, with his incessant activity and dauntless spirit, and Manitoba College prospered in its new home under his guidance.

Weird Toronto Papers.

The attitude of Toronto papers toward so-called sport is more extraordinary than that of the American press. The Toronto ball team is composed exclusively of foreigners. Yet Toronto papers become excited and make their readers excited over the fact that a lot of Americans who wear uniforms labeled "Toronto" defeat a lot of Americans labeled "Baltimore." We do not know that even the Toronto uniforms are made in Canada. We understand patriotism, and the irrational and universal desire to see Canadian or British competitors triumph over all comers. We would have been proud even of Einstein or Capablanca, little as we understood their technique. But one of the miracles of the age, an advertising miracle, is the fact that Canadians will become so excited over the relative merits of American baseball players; that hundreds of citizens who will one day hoot a player, born in South Bend, Ind., who wears a Buffalo uniform, and the next day will frantically applaud him because he wears a Toronto uniform.

Aids to Recovery.

A certain hospital was well-known for not giving its patients sufficient to eat. Meal-times came and went, and convalescent Tommy found himself just as hungry as ever. One day the commanding officer was visiting the wards. He came up to the bedside of a patient and asked him what was his complaint. This patient was particularly "fed-up," so his reply was very curt. "Trench fever." "What's the diet?" asked the commanding officer, in solicitous tones. The man looked up with a sad smile, and replied: "Two tastes of the thermometer daily!"

In Doubt.

A minister, on the occasion of a marriage, was at a loss in trying to discover the bridegroom among the company of young men present. Fixing on a young man with a large flower in his button-hole, he asked him quietly, "Are you the happy man?" "That remains to be seen," was the solemn answer. "But are you the man who is to be married?" "Oh, that's another matter."

Taking No Risks.

Pedestrian—"You should be in a better business than begging. A great strong fellow like you are ought to look for work."

Processionist—"What! Throw up a sure thing for an uncertainty!"

GETTING MORE POWER

EVEN THE SUN AND MOON WILL BE HARNESSED.

Engineers Are Engaged In Planning Means Whereby Tidal Energy Can Be Utilized In Canada, England and France—Bay of Fundy Is Useful for These Important Experiments.

The rapid depletion of the world's supply of coal and oil is causing genuine anxiety in industrial countries, and is leading to the discussion of possible new sources of heat, light and power. How Niagara Falls is running street cars, turning factory wheels and lighting towns and cities in Ontario will always occupy a large chapter in the annals of Canadian industry. Extensive as the development and use of hydro-electric power have already become it would seem that only the fringe of this source has been touched. Now engineers are engaged in planning means by which tidal energy may be harnessed in Canada, England and France.

How these remarkable works are proceeding and what they aim to do are described by Ivan C. Waterbury, writing in the New York Times. He says, in part:

France wishes both to conserve her coal supply, to remove the need of importing fuel, and, above all, to shift her industrial centre from the east and north to the west, as far as possible, for defensive purposes. French economists are saying that with great hydro-electric developments on the Rance river at St. Malo paralysis of French industries would be impossible by another invasion from the east and north. England, by a mammoth hydro-electric development at the mouth of the Severn and partly on the Wye, seeks to end the sole dependence of her industries on coal against another coal strike. In New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, there is a heavily populated area of large extent in sore need of industrialization, which can be effected by a vast hydro-electric development at the confluence of the Petitcodiac and Memramcook rivers, where they empty into an arm of the Bay of Fundy.

In these three places the tides run the highest in the world, the range being the greatest in the Bay of Fundy. By range, or amplitude, is meant the vertical measure from the highest mark at the ebb of consecutive tides, just as the amplitude of a wave is the vertical measure from the height of the crest to the depth of the trough. The term bore is applied to an abrupt tidal wave which breaks in an estuary, the wall of water then rushing up the river channel with great violence and noise.

During spring tides on the Bay of Fundy the bore sometimes reaches a height of 70 feet, this being the world's record; on the Severn it rises over 30 feet, and on the Rance at St. Malo to a height of 42 to 45 feet.

So it is easy to see how hundreds of thousands of horsepower can be developed by capturing this stupendous force so as to make it turn turbines during the hours of ebb tide, especially if the period of ebb tide is prolonged and regulated by means of storage reservoirs.

Only the low-power tide mills, operating for a few hours a day to grind grists and do other simple mechanical work, have represented tide utilization from very early times on the coast of Brittany, England, and even China. As early as the eleventh century mention is made of the Anglo-Saxons putting old Eager to work grinding corn when he invaded the land. Little advance in the make of tide mills has been shown since. No attempt was made in the early tide mills to produce a fall. The power was obtained from the flow of the water into a pond and out again, the water driving a large paddlewheel, like those which drive old-fashioned steamboats on rivers. As only the bottom floats should be immersed to get the best results, arrangement had to be made to raise and lower the water wheel to suit the rise and fall of the tide. Typically the pond was about four acres in area, and the water-wheel measured 11 feet in diameter by 12 feet long, as in the case of a tide mill for grinding corn that existed in East Greenwick, England. A bevel gear at either end of the water-wheel shaft transmitted the power, the pinions being free to slide up and down two square vertical spindles.

This dependence on a variable head (height from which water falls) necessary in a tide mill presents the greatest difficulty encountered to-day by manufacturers to whom contracts have been let to construct turbines for use in proposed tidal-power developments.

To change a common tide mill into a tidal-power house one replaces the sluice with one or more turbines. This change, however, involves important considerations relating to both design and working of such an installation. For instance, assuming that the turbines turn in one direction only, the power plant must be arranged between two channels connecting the sea with the reservoir basin. One of these channels is closed while the basin is filling and the other while the basin is emptying. Thus the tide can be utilized coming and going.

The total cost of the initial development to produce 90,000 gross horsepower is estimated at $11,000,000, of which the three dams represent $2,491,600. As population increases and more power is needed, it is expected to enlarge the development to 200,000 horsepower by enlarging the area of the low-level basin until it is in the ideal proportion of 1 to 2 to that of the high-level basin.

Blood travels through the heart at the rate of seven miles an hour.

French at the C. N. E.

Announcement that Count d'Arnaud, head of the French mission in charge of the made-in-France train, would recommend to the French Government the erection of a permanent French Building at the Canadian National Exhibition, was made by President Fleming. A structure to cost $100,000 has been suggested by Count d'Arnaud.

Obvious.

Visitor, to convict—"Why are you here in prison?"

Convict—"Because I can't get out."

R-E-A-D

And do not fail to come to **NAPANEE'S BARGAIN STORE** and take advantage of our numerous offerings.

MEN'S WEAR

Men's Overcoats, reg. $20.00, at $12.00; reg. $35.00 at $22.00.

Boys' Overcoats, $4.50 up.

Men's Wool Underwear, reg. $1.50, at 95c.; reg. $2.00, at $1.25; reg. $3.00, at $1.75 per garment.

Men's Sweaters and Boys' Sweaters, all kinds, the largest display in town, at greatly reduced prices.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Bed Comforters, reg. $4.00, at $2.98; reg. $4.50, at $3.25; reg. $6.00, at $3.98.

Blankets, in grey and white, first quality flannelette, at $2.00 and $2.50 per pair.

LADIES' WEAR

120 pairs Ladies' Good Corsets in pink and white elastic tops, all sizes, reg. $2.50, at only $1.25 pair.

Ladies' Underwear, 39c. up.

Ladies' Sweaters, $1.50 up.

Ladies' Cashmere and Silk Fleeced Hose, reg. 75c., at 39c. pair.

CHILDREN'S WEAR

Wool Toques, all shades, reg. 75c., at 50c.; reg. $1.00, at 65c.

Wool Teddy Bear Suits, reg. $5.00, at $3.50 suit.

Children's Sweaters, reg. $1.50, at 75c.; reg. $1.75, at 98c.; reg. $2.00, at $1.25; reg. $3.00, at $1.98.

Children's All Wool Hose, reg. 50c. at 35c. pair.

And everything in the store is marked down in Plain Figures. It will pay you to buy from

J. E. YARED,
Opposite Madole's Hardware Store, Napanee.

THE LOYAL DENISONS.

Their Family Cemetery Tells of Devotion to Canada.

St. John's Cemetery, on the Humber, near the city of Toronto, known as the Denison family cemetery, typifies the life and service of many members of a great soldier stock.

This little-known spot tells a story of a century and a quarter of Canadian military service. In the latter years of the eighteenth century the progenitors of the family came to Canada and subsequently set apart four acres "for a place of sepulchre" on the east bank of the Humber river, north of the present hospital for consumptives. One acre was set aside as a site for a church and parsonage, with "five acres as glebe land to be forever attached thereto."

A large tomb of white marble, erected by grandchildren, gives the historic background. The several monuments themselves tell the rest of the outline. Inscriptions record the defence of Canada in all her wars, and there are empty places, too, that tell of faithful sleepers on the battlefields of France and Flanders.

The first stone is in memory of John Denison, of Headon, Yorkshire, England, who died in Toronto in 1824, and of Sophia Taylor, his wife, of Harwich, Essex, England, who died at Quebec, in 1852. This couple sailed from Hull in 1792, in July, and arrived at Kingston in October. They reached the wilderness near York in 1796, and established the cemetery in 1800, "with right of burial to all those only of his blood with their wives and husbands respectively."

There follows their eldest son, George Taylor Denison, who was a Toronto alderman and colonel of the fourth battalion of Toronto militia in the war of 1812, who also commanded the cavalry in the 1837 rebellion. His eldest son was Lieut.-Col. Richard Lippincott Denison, "born near this place, 1814," who commanded the reserve militia of the city, served as captain in the Queen's Light Dragoons in 1837, was a member of the City Council and a justice of the peace. His son of the same name, had two sons, Jack and Frank, both killed in the great war. Near Arras, too, there died Lieut.-Col. George Taylor Denison, Jr., who was the eldest son of Col. George Taylor Denison of Heydon Villa, Toronto.

Such are some of the inscriptions, illustrative of life and death for this country, rich family and national memories enshrined in a family cemetery, which is not without its importance to the nation.

"Faithful unto death," reads the motto on one of the stones, and so it has been unto the third and fourth generation.

Saved the Prince.

Sergt. F. W. Brown, of the Great War Veterans' Band, was one of the interesting figures in the Warriors' Day proceedings in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition last September. He is a veteran of the World War, the South African and Indian Expeditions.

Years ago, when Brown was attached to an Imperial Regiment stationed at London Tower, he saved the future King of the Empire by stopping a runaway horse which came within a few feet of the Prince and his nurse. When the Prince inspected the G.W.V.A. band at Regina Parliament Buildings on his last trip to this country, he inquired for Sergt. Brown and when the latter was pointed out to him, the Prince thanked Brown graciously and promised to tell his father when he returned to England. Sergt. Brown had not seen the Prince since the incident related occurred, until he met him at Regina. Brown has several letters from the royal family which he values most highly, among them being the following one from the Prince of Wales:

"Royal Train at Montreal,
October 20, 1919.

"The private secretary of the Prince of Wales is desired by his Royal Highness to thank Sergt. Brown for his letter of the 22nd instant, and for the good wishes contained therein, and also for the photograph which the prince was pleased to accept as a souvenir of his visit to Regina."

Civil Warfare.

In a certain mining town in the Midlands, a number of miners were talking about the hard times which had arisen because of the trade dispute. A miner known as "Johnny Bull" scowled at another one known as "Scotty" and said, "There's too much immigration allowed. We've got too many Scotsmen over here. That's our trouble."

"That's a lie! I can prove it's one!" Scotty replied. "The English is the country's bane." The next instant Johnny Bull and Scotty began a furious fight. The fight raged fiercely for ten minutes or so. Then Scotty said, as he wiped his face, "I'm kind o' foolish to be fightin' for the Scotch, bein' as I'm an Irishman."

"Arrah, don't that beat all?" said Johnny Bull. "I'm an Irishman, too."

FEW GOLD THIEVES.

Ontario Lacks Criminals Who Made Australia Lively.

In Northern Ontario thefts of gold are very rare occurrences. In the mill very few opportunities present themselves, and underground, except in exceptionally rich places, the miner seldom sees enough gold to induce his straying from the straight and narrow path. And the free gold in rich faces is protected and hidden by the coating of dust that follows blasting. Due as much as anything to the high average character of their men, the operators of Northern Ontario gold mines are free from worry, but in Australia it is different, or was until better precautions were taken.

The stealing of gold, whether from the strong room of a bank, or from a working mine is a crime that will go on as long as the metal retains its high commercial value, writes Albert Dorrington, an Australian, in the London Daily Mail.

In one Australian mining area alone, the Kurnalpie and Kalgoorlie, more than 50,000 ounces were lost yearly through the illicit traffickings of well-known agents. Although miners were compelled to change their clothes before leaving the workings, a steady stream of precious dust found its way into the buying rooms of the "crook" agents.

In the early nineties lighted candles were used in the tunnels, and the enterprising digger soon discovered that he could knead an ounce or so of rough gold into the fat. Furthermore, the most scrupulous shift boss rarely complained when a digger took a bit of candle from the mine to light his tent at night. Candles were precious in those desert places, and the butts were of no use to the mine owners.

Slimes of almost pure gold were taken from the batteries before the changing of clothes came into force. The battery workers were known to saturate their ringlets, socks and shirts in these rich slimes.

Very often the hairy operator rubbed the yellow matrix into his beard and hair.

As a last resort he would mix it in the tomato soup he brought in a "billy" can for his midnight or midday meal. Again, the shift boss could not object if he took the soup back to his tent on the plea that he would "warm it up" for supper.

When these ruses were detected and more stringent regulations enforced, midnight attacks on the locked slime-boxes were organized and the gold taken by force. The "sticking up" of Australian gold-escorts by Australian "crooks" was much less frequent than the "hold-up" of the roaring California days.

The Australian gold-thief differs from the American variety, inasmuch as he uses his brains oftener than he uses a gun. In fact, during my long sojourn on the West Australian fields I never saw a revolver produced in any dispute, no matter how violent or heated the dispute became.

An Ancient Black Race.

Generally the Sudanese are a race of many origins, Berber and Arab mixing with their negro blood. But the sultan of Darfur reigns over an almost purely negroid people. They are derived from a negro tribe—the Nobatai—who were invited by Diocletian to settle above the first cataract and restrain the neighboring tribes from marauding and mischief. They accepted the invitation, founded a kingdom with old Dongola for its capital gave the region its name Nubia and remained settled there until their utter rout and defeat by the invading Arabs in the fourteenth century. Some of them, however, escaped to the Darfur district.—London Chronicle.

PERSONAL IMPROVEMENT.

Experience serves to prove that the worth and strength of a state depend far less upon the form of its institutions than upon the character of its men, for the nation is only the aggregate of individual conditions, and civilization itself is but a question of personal improvement.—Samuel Smiles.

Nova Scotia's Salt Beds.

Salt beds covering an area of forty square miles exist in Nova Scotia. One bed alone is said to be 900 feet wide by 80 feet deep and to have a purity of 98 per cent.

Financial Crash.

Jones—"Giddon bet all the money he had in the bank that he would walk a slack wire for twenty feet."

Brown—"Did he win or lose?"

Jones—"He lost his balance."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Oxford Expedition Will Explore Spitzenbergen and Secure Scientific Data

Although it is early yet to look for accounts of much achievement from the Oxford expedition which left England for Spitzbergen, early in the summer, the latest news from Advent Bay is full of promise for the near future. The expedition, including as it does such men as Julian Huxley, a grandson of Prof. Huxley, and himself a noted zoologist; R. C. Jourdain, one of the foremost ornithologists in Europe; N. E. Odell of the Alpine Club, and several other experts in their particular fields, is peculiarly well qualified to carry out the work that has been planned for it. This work is divided into four sections, zoology, botany, geology, and exploration, and some interesting information, much of it highly important from a practical point of view, is looked for.

Already the expedition has done good work in affording opportunity for a protest against the wholesale destruction of seals and wild fowl throughout the archipelago. Everything, it appears, which the Oxford expedition has seen more than confirms the statements of other impartial observers who may have recently visited the islands, namely, that if the present method of slaughter is not stopped Spitzbergen will be bereft of all birds and of animal life generally. It is pointed out that when the expedition visited the Edinburgh islands, west of Prince Charles Foreland, it came in touch with three Norwegian hunters who had 15,000 eider duck eggs and 500 sacks of eider down stowed away in the hold of their sloop.

Perhaps one of the most interesting matters from a botanical point of view, upon which the expedition is expected to throw new light is the question of the so-called fertilization of flowers. Spitzbergen, in spite of its extreme northerly situation, is abundantly supplied with wild flowers in great variety, yet the insect life on the islands is peculiarly scanty. Botanists, at present, are at a loss to know how the fertilization of these flowers is effected.

Then, from a geological point of view, the labors of the expedition ought to be particularly fruitful. Spitzbergen, like Greenland, is known to have possessed at one time a climate far different from that which obtains to-day. Forests are known to have covered the land, and fossil remains in which the islands are peculiarly rich show that they were the resort of many prehistoric animals like the ichthyosaurus and other amphibians. On the purely practical side the investigations to be conducted by Mr. Huxley into such matters as the rate of growth of the sponge and other marine invertebrates are, perhaps, the most important. Some months ago, Mr. Huxley conducted a number of experiments at Plymouth, England, and when the results of these are compared with the results obtained at Spitzbergen much valuable information is looked for.

A New Institution.

At seaside resorts all round the coast of England the "jingle" man is making his appearance. Each year sees him descend on some fresh field, and, with his smart little governess-cart ("jingle") and stocky pony, whose legs are good enough to stand the "hammer, hammer, hammer on the hard high road," he breaks the monotony of your walk with his:

"Drive, sir! Good pony, sir!"

The "jingle" is the nearest approach to the 'ricksha of the East; it will take you anywhere you wish to go, and frequently, if you leave the matter to the driver, to places you don't want to go to, for a modest sum.

It is not a vehicle for a long drive—the space is a thought too cramped for that; but for the purpose of "getting about" on a hot day it is ideal.

Around the coast of Cornwall all sorts and conditions of men and women are driving the visitors about in "jingles." During the winter each "jingle" man has a clientele of farmhouse people scattered around the country side from whom he collects rabbits and eggs for distribution among the large towns.

87-Year-Old Plants.

After lying in a warehouse in the Minories since 1834, a case of dried flora from the Azores has at last found a home in Kew Gardens, London, England, to which it has been presented by the Royal Botanic Society.

The circumstances of the gift are remarkable. Early this year a firm in the Minories, Messrs. Joseph Barber, asked the Botanic Society to accept a case of dried plants which had been lying in their warehouses for many years and to which a docket was attached giving the name of the collector, Mr. Carew Hunt (H.B.M. Consul at the Azores), the name and place of finding of the plants, and the date of collection—1834. The parcel was addressed to the Botanical Society of London, which ceased to exist in 1850.

Can Spirits Talk.

The guests had departed, paterfamilias had gone upstairs, and little Minnie was left alone with her mother. "Can spirits talk?" asked the girl.

"No, child; why do you ask?"

"Because you said the whiskey was telling on dad, and I wanted to know what it said!"

Forced Its Way In.

"And yet he seems to have accumulated money. Fortune appears to have knocked at his door."

"I don't believe she merely knocked; she must have broken in."

SWORDFISH.

Interesting Facts About Monster of the Deep.

Some Atlantic fishermen say: "Where you see swordfish you may know that mackerel are about." Corollarially, if this be so, where you know there are mackerel you may look with assurance for swordfish.

Fishermen who seek the swordfish off our Nova Scotia coast, as well as scientific men, will hardly support this statement. While the mackerel make their appearance early in May, swordfish are seldom taken until August, so that if they are seeking the mackerel for food they're a bit late unless they expect to meet the schools on their southward migration.

The swordfish does appear to follow the same course as the mackerel up the Atlantic coast, and Prof. Goode would intimate that along the New England coast they follow quite close upon them.

The fishermen of Nova Scotia spear the swordfish. A platform specially built and elevated upon the bowsprit, gives the observer, who is also the spear-thrower, a commanding position. It swims near the surface, allowing its dorsal fin to appear above the water, as also the upper lobe of the caudal. It frequently leaps out of the water, and none of all the fishes of the sea can swim more swiftly or is more agile in its movements. The observer, when he sees the fish breaking water, must be quick to throw the lance. When the weapon does go home the fisherman must prepare for a lot of work, because no creature of the deep has such a pugnacious disposition. It is played out and finally hoisted on board. The same method of capture is employed in fishing the tune or horse mackerel on the Nova Scotia coast.

The swordfish derives its name from the fact that the bones of the upper jaw are consolidated into an elongated sword. This is its chief weapon of attack. The teeth are wholly wanting, there are no ventral fins, while the second of the two fins on the back is reduced to a slight finlet. The pointed head, the fins of the back and abdomen snugly fitting into grooves, the absence of ventral fins, slim, muscular body, adapt the fish for swift and powerful progression.

Prof. Richard Owen, testifying in a British court as to the power of the swordfish, said:

"It strikes with the accumulated force of fifteen double-handed hammers. Its velocity is equal to that of a swivel-shot, and is as dangerous in its effect as a heavy artillery projectile."

Prof. Goode adds: "Many very curious instances are on record of the encounters of this fish with other fishes, or of their attacks upon ships. What can be the inducement for it to attack objects so much larger than itself it is hard to surmise.

"It surely seems as if a temporary insanity sometimes takes possession of the fish. It is not strange that, when harpooned, it should retaliate by attacking its assailant. An old swordfish fisherman told Mr. Blackford that his vessel had been struck twenty times. There are, however, many instances of entirely unprovoked attack on vessels at sea.

"It is the universal testimony of our fishermen that two are never seen swimming close together. Captain Ashby says that they are always distant from each other at least thirty or forty feet.

"The pugnacity of the swordfish has become a by-word. Without any special effort on my part numerous instances of their attack upon vessels have in the last ten years found their way into the pigeon-hole labelled 'swordfish'."

Swordfish are common on both the European and American shores of the Atlantic. They do not breed on our shores, but probably do so in the Mediterranean and other warm seas. They undergo great changes in the process of development. The very young ones have the head armed with rough spines and in nowise resemble the adults.

The swordfish is available in the Canadian markets most plentifully during the months of August and September. As a food fish it is one of the best, its dark-colored, oily, flesh making excellent steaks. Its average weight is three hundred pounds with a maximum of six hundred and twenty-five pounds, and it attains a length of fifteen feet.

Nova Scotia fishermen in 1919 captured fish of the species to the value of $96,017, representing a weight of 741,000 pounds. It was practically all marketed fresh.

The Model.

A dowager, owing to certain changes in her household, had to part with her butler. She gave him a cordial reference to a prospective employer—one of the new rich. A few days later she was annoyed to receive a catechism of questions from this lady: "Was he courteous, gentlemanly, honest, a teetotaler, and of distinguished appearance?" To which she replied: "The Dowager Lady Blank wishes to say, in reply to Mrs. Dash's inquiries, that if her late butler owned the virtues enumerated she would have married him herself years ago."

A Serious Epidemic.

Four persons are dead and 70 others are in a serious condition as the result of an outbreak of diphtheria in the Honeymoon settlement, ten miles north of Prince Albert, Sask. The disease spread with alarming rapidity, the first case only being noticed one week before the epidemic was at its height.

A Surprise Visit.

"Sarah, did you invite the gentleman to come in and take a chair?"

"Yes, ma'am; but it was the piano he wanted, because you'd not paid for it."

Nearly 90 per cent. of the soil in Bedfordshire, Eng., is cultivated.

Famous British Paper Is Recalling Controversies That Raged During War

The British peoples are far enough away from the grim necessities of war to commence thinking about the real effects of certain war measures, such as conscription. While the ancient wheeze that one volunteer is worth three pressed men has gone where the bad dogs go, a writer in the Manchester Guardian indicates very vividly the conviction of the volunteers that willing men are more to be relied on than pressed men.

"'A volunteer army has sifted itself with the only sieve that will riddle out, even roughly, the best men to be near in a fight," he says. "Till the first of the pressed men arrived at our front, a sergeant there when he posted a sentry and left him alone in the dark, could feel about as complete a moral certitude as there is on earth that the post would not be let down. For, whatever might happen, nothing inside the man could start whispering to him, 'You never asked to be here; if you do fail, it isn't your doing.'

"Nine out of ten of the conscripts were equally sound. For they would have been volunteers if they could. The tenth was the problem; the more so because there was nothing to tell you which was the tenth and which was the ninth.

If a recalcitrant seemed to be lazy, spiritless, nerveless; if there was any sign of his making a specially worthless and troublesome consumer of rations in a trench, then a burning zeal to inflict this nuisance and danger on some unoffending platoon in France seemed to invade the military tribunal."

For several paragraphs this punishment of the military tribunals goes on to the conclusion. "Wherever there was a spare fifty yards of British front to be held, they, if anyone, could find a man likely to go asleep there on guard or, in some cyclonic disturbance of spirits, to throw down his rifle and light out for the coast, across country. Only the inveterate mercy that guards drunken sailors preserved from the worst disaster the cranks who had made a virtue of giving their country every bad soldier they could."

Of course, the Manchester Guardian is a Liberal paper and was presumably pleased to publish such views, but they are interesting as being, probably, the experience of a sergeant who was constantly worried over his new draftees and their one-in-ten chance of letting the platoon down. Canadian sergeants phrase their opinion of conscripts in more florid language and perhaps go less into analysis of the influences which made the pressed man less likely to hold up the reputation of their units. As the Guardian's writer says, conscription is dilution. Even the strongest advocates of the Military Service Act did not dream that they were sending out men who would be the backbone and soul and all that of the units; they were simply filling up the gaps with men who would in most cases catch the spirit of the old battalions and carry on creditably.

If one begins a war, as the Empire did, with volunteering, the introduction of the conscriptive principle when half-way through, can only mean dilution. The man who has the spirit of the volunteer has strengthened that spirit by registering it in the act of volunteering. He has given himself an enormous advantage over all others; it is easier for him to stick it. The other man is correspondingly handicapped so far as making a soldier is concerned.

Conscription was accompanied in England by a gradual lowering of the physical requirements. This allowed men to volunteer who, under the volunteering, knew they had no chance to go. Even to volunteer and enlist two months ahead of the time when he would be called up gave a man something of the thrill and the background which made the old volunteer so superior a soldier.

But Britain has yet to study the mental and spiritual reactions of men under a genuinely conscriptive regime. Possibly even under such circumstances some scope can be found for volunteering, and the spirit of the volunteer, the man who placed himself on the fire-step or lookout.

Bare Knees and Blushes.

An absent-minded professor invited a number of learned Scotsmen to visit some interesting ruins in his neighborhood, and to do honor to his guests he donned Highland dress for the occasion.

There was to be a luncheon in a large marquee on the lawn, and when the master of the house appeared in all the glory of a kilt, the astonishment of Jane, the housemaid, was great.

Thinking her master was in one of his vacant moods, she rushed upstairs, and in a few minutes reappeared on the lawn with a pair of the professor's best trousers.

She blushed as she said, pointing to the bare knees of the astonished Scot: "Please, sir, you've forgotten these."

Brisk Business.

A countryman was paying his first visit to the seaside. He inquired of a boatman if he could have a bottle of sea water to take home with him, as his wife had heard that it was good for rheumatics.

"'Certainly, sir," replied the boatman, and charged him a shilling.

Later on, at low tide, he returned to the boatman for another bottle, and exclaimed, "By Jove! Haven't you done a roaring trade since I was here this morning!"

WAS AN ONTARIO BOY.

Hon. J. E. Brownlee In Alberta Government.

The Simcoe Reformer disputes Lambton County's claim to Hon. J. E. Brownlee, the new Attorney-General of Alberta, claiming the Raney of the Foothills as a true native son of Norfolk County. John Edward Brownlee, B.A., was born in 1883 in the village of Port Ryerse and lived there until he was a stout youth, writes Hal B. Donly. The stoutness may be disputed if it refers to girth, for Jack was ever a lean and hungry Cassius in appearance, though rugged and hardy. However, his father, William Brownlee, a merchant, removed the family to Brigden, Lambton County, and is still in business in the blue clay county beside the St. Clair river. The parents of William Brownlee were both Norfolk folk, as was John Edward's maternal grandfather, John Shaw. A brother of the grandfather, Edward Brownlee, went to the Southern States and became a noted judge in New Orleans.

Be all these things as they may, John Edward grew up ambitious and went to Toronto to Victoria College. A dozen years ago he was graduated in Arts from the University of Toronto. So sober-minded and serious and dignified a person was he in those days that most thought him bound for the Methodist ministry. Instead, he went West and formed one of quite a band of Victoria men who were in law in Calgary. "Paddy" Miller, son of H. H. Miller, the Grey County Liberal M.P., was another; likewise "Fritz" Moyer, of St. Catharines, and the late C. M. Wright. All were keen politicians and famous "Lit" debaters, but their future looked dark until Jack Brownlee, who looked older and wiser than his years, became solicitor to the United Farmers of Alberta. Hon. J. E. Brownlee never was a farmer, but he has quiet, thoughtful ways which appealed to the shrewd, if embattled, agrarians, and by making him a Cabinet Minister, they were saved from having to go outside their own inside group to find a lawyer for a lawyer's job.

A Veteran Attorney.

Ambitious to round out sixty years of service as crown attorney of Simcoe, Mr. J. R. Cotter, K.C., estimates that five hundred erring youths have faced him. Each has confessed contrition for his misdeed and it has been the crown attorney's business to decide whether repentance is sincere. If not and prosecution seems in order, then there is likely to be a jail sentence. Mr. Cotter's ability to intuitively decide whether a boy's contrition was sincere or not and his estimate of the silent lad's feelings have rarely misled him, says the Alliston Herald. When he once decides that a boy will be the better for another chance he begins to look for migrating circumstances and at the trial gives the court his opinion. The court, years ago, learned to rely on Mr. Cotter's unerring intuition and hundreds of young fellows have been given the second chance they desired. Not more than five of them, Mr. Cotter states, ever came back with serious accounts against them. When it is necessary to ask for sentence and a young fellow goes back to the jail, Mr. Cotter always makes it his business to go and see the prisoner and have a fatherly chat with him. If the term is served in the county jail, Mr. Cotter goes frequently. In this way he has been able to induce many an erring youth to take the straight and narrow path and stick to it.

And now this friend of the boys, a boy at heart despite his 85 years, has been made a King's Counsel. The congratulations he values most are from his "boys," the incorrigibles whom he taught in Sunday School and the others whom he visited in jail or saved from jail. His Sunday school class, by the way, was long known as the "penal" class, for to him were sent all the lively chaps with whom other teachers could do nothing.

"I may have had a thousand boys before me, charged with crime, but I cannot be sure of the number, five hundred at the very lowest and nearly all of them have made good," he says.

The Crow.

One naturalist considers that it is pretty certain that at least some members of the crow tribe possess a measure of reasoning power, and he relates an incident in this relation that occurred in his own household.

A crow had been captured by the children and brought home and tamed. They were very fond of it and, of course, treated it with kindness. As in most houses where there are children, there was also a pet cat. The cat and the crow were friendly.

One day an unusually nice morsel was given to Tabby. This the crow not only looked at with envious eyes but made several attempts to secure. Tabby beat off each attempt, however, and the crow had to resort to strategem.

Disappearing through the open door, he returned in a few minutes with a long string that had been unravelled from an old sweater. Placing this on the floor, some little distance in front of the cat, he proceeded to wriggle it as he had seen the children do when playing with Tabby. The cat instantly jumped to catch the string. This was, of course, exactly what the crow wanted, and he, with equal dexterity, pounced upon the coveted morsel and flew away with it, leaving Tabby to the enjoyment of the string.

Few Veterans Training.

Training under the auspices of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment shows signs of coming to an end not too long hence. There are now 1,147 men undergoing training, most of whom are incapacitated. They are completing training at the rate of some sixty a week.

Novelists at Play

When England's popular writers of fiction can escape from their pens and typewriters, they have a capacity for enjoying themselves which a schoolboy might envy.

Mr. George R. Sims, in fact, although he is nearing his seventy-fourth birthday, can still hold his own with most schoolboys at a game of battledore and shuttlecock, which has been a "life-long passion" with him. But it has a formidable rival in his love for his pet bulldogs, who are his faithful companions on his walks abroad; and, next to his twin passion, he loves nothing better than a long spin in his motor-car.

Mr. R. S. Hichens, though he is jogging on happily towards the sixties, still finds a great deal of pleasure in his tennis-racquet, with which he can hold his own with most men of half his age. He is no less happy on the back of a horse, or driving a fast trotter; and when he can get away from England he loves to explore the beauties and pleasures of the continent.

Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe, author of those weirdly beautiful North-country stories, is a great out of doors man, equally happy whether he has a golf-club in his hand, a gun at his shoulder on Yorkshire moors, or tending his beautiful garden.

And Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne, who lives not many miles away from Mr. Sutcliffe, in Yorkshire, is "as happy as a sand-boy" when exploring caves, or racing through the country in a motor-car. But his chief delight still is, as it has been since boyhood, travel in far lands. How far he has journeyed in his lifetime, even he could probably not say. He makes a point of covering 10,000 miles of new ground every year; and he has roamed over the entire face of the earth from the Arctic Sea to the Congo Free State; and from the Gold Coast to Mexico.

Mr. G. B. Burgin, who has written a novel for each of the years he has lived, finds his pleasures at sixty-five in tennis and golf and gardening, varied by frequent gallops "to keep his liver up to the mark, and "dalliance with a camera." No wonder he keeps so young, with so bright a brain and so active a body.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason, at fifty-six, divides his affection between mountain-climbing and boat-sailing, at both of which he is equally expert.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle still finds time and energy, at sixty-two, for occasional rounds on the links near his Crowborough home, with a game at cricket, at which he wields a skilful bat. Time was when the creator of "Sherlock Holmes" was a great open-air man, excelling in a wide range of sports, from climbing to hunting; but he is now so keen on psychological matters that he has little leisure for such material pastimes.

Mr. Le Queux, when he can escape from the toils of plot-weaving and fiction-writing, spends much of his time in racing from one capital of Europe to another in search of state secrets and underground intrigues—a "detective" work in which he has quite an uncanny skill. In such hours as he can snatch from these two pursuits, he loves to add to his collection of mediaeval manuscripts and monastic seals; to enjoy the dolce far niente of his beautiful home in Italy, with an excellent cigar for company; or to make excursions in his motor-boat.

Mr. Phillips Oppenheim finds his favorite recreation on Norfolk golf-links, or amongst the birds with his gun; though there are few forms of outdoor sport that do not appeal to him. He is ready to take a hand at most games, from bowls to lawn-tennis.

Londoners' Nickname.

As used by writers of the Elizabethan period, the word "cockney" meant a molly-coddle, or a child that had been coddled too much by its mother. Then, because men who lived in the city were supposed to be less virile and strong than those who lived in the country, the rural population began to apply the term to the residents of London and other cities.

Gradually this meaning was restricted and localized until it was understood as being applicable only to Londoners. The opposite term—the one applied by townsmen to the farmer — was "clown," meaning an uncouth, ill-bred man.

To-day the name of cockney is applied to Londoners generally, but more particularly to people of a certain class. The London cockney may not always be well educated or refined in his speech, but he is not a molly-coddle.

"Caller Herrin'" Industry In Peril.

Those interested in the Scottish herring fishing industry have at length, and after much futile discussion, realized that no Government guarantee or subsidy is to be forthcoming this season. Their belated awakening to the situation has found them at sixes and sevens in the middle of what used to be the summer fishing. The fish being landed are mostly taken up for kippering or freshing, but prices vary greatly at each port, the demand being most unsteady. A few—a very few—curers have made a start at the pickle-curing, but there is no sign as yet of a general resumption of an industry which has meantime lost its continental markets.

It Would Be Sticky.

The school teacher had been reading about Canaan, the land "flowing with milk and honey." "Now," she said to the class, "What do you think a land flowing with milk and honey would be like?"

"Please, teacher," a little boy replied, "sticky!"

FOUND HALF A CONTINENT.

But Explorers Were Only Seeking for Copper.

The Athabasca region, coming into the foreground with the interest in the northern oilfields, was discovered by Samuel Hearne, a young English clerk of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1769. Governor Norton had found the Chipewyan Indians coming into Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay with copper utensils. The Indians said the source was a river, which has since been identified as the Coppermine. The location of the immensely rich deposits from which the secretive tribesmen got their supply still remains a secret.

Norton sent Hearne with a party of Chipewyans who offered to guide a white man to the region. Seven great guns roared their Godspeed as the party set out late in November, 1769. A few days out the Indians plundered Hearne's sleds and disappeared with mocking laughter. Nothing daunted, Hearne set out again in February. April saw the new party scouring the barren lands for food, and in November he was back again, without any copper but with reports of new tribes and hunting grounds, which was what Norton wanted.

In December Norton set out again with the redoubtable Chipewyan great chief, Matonabbee. On June 12, 1771, they camped beside the "Far-Away-Metal river," alias the Coppermine. Next day the Chipewyans daubed on the war paint and, attacking a camp of sleeping Eskimos, massacred them all, in spite of Hearne's pleadings. On July 17 Hearne stood on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, the first white man to see that ice-laden expanse, but he was sick at heart with the memory of the terrible slaughter of the hapless Eskimos. The next summer he returned to Churchill and, on his reports, the company hastened to occupy the half-continent which he had discovered. Next year Norton died and Hearne became governor. He found no copper, but added to Canada an area half as large as European Russia.

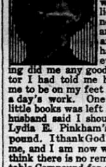
Maple Dainties.

Always a valuable by-product of many farms in Eastern Canada, maple sugar and syrup are luxuries on the modern bill-of-fare that continue to increase in popularity despite their ever-increasing price. So far as the price increase is concerned, reduction of the acreage in sugar bush is not entirely responsible. Cost of equipment for syrup or sugar making has advanced phenomenally since before the war, nor has there been any marked reduction in the cost of material used in the manufacture of equipment since the signing of the armistice. The continued high cost of tin, used in the construction of evaporators, sap-pails, in fact in almost everything in the way of a container used in maple sugar making, was called to the writer's attention by the man in charge of a maple products equipment exhibit at one of our big exhibitions.

Despite increase in cost of equipment, amounting to well over 100 per cent. in the case of almost every item, interest in the manufacture of maple products on the farm does not seem to be on the wane. Doubtless the high prices procurable for the product are to be thanked for this condition. In Quebec, where production is probably greater than in any other of the provinces, the output of maple sugar in 1920 was 15,615,141 pounds, as compared with 12,155,448 pounds in 1919. Of maple syrup the production was 1,449,649 gallons in 1920, compared with 1,470,775 gallons in 1919. The increase in sugar more than offsets the slight decrease in syrup, owing to the greater concentration of the former.

Weather and the Moon.

Those who ascribe potency to the moon at certain stages of its visible march eastward through the nocturnal heavens as a matter affecting terrestrial weather appear to overlook the fact that the operation of that luminary is constant and that its changes are going on all the time. Why special magic should be imputed to the change from one quarter to another, from crescent to full, from full to gibbous, from gibbous to the final wane, is difficult to understand. Yet sober minded men and women will gravely inform you that there is such magic and will believe it rather more sincerely than they believe some things in their Bibles.—Lowell Courier-Citizen.



LIFE WAS A MISERY TO HER

Says this Woman Until Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Owen Sound, Ont.—"I suffered for ten years with female organic trouble, neuralgia and indigestion, and was weak and had such bad pains I could hardly walk or stand up at times. When I would sweep I would have to go and lie down. I could not sleep at night, and would wander around the house half the time. I tried everything but nothing did me any good, and the last doctor I had told me he never expected me to be on my feet again or able to do a day's work. One day one of your little books was left at my door and my husband said I should try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I thank God I did, for it relieved me, and I am now well and strong. I think there is no remedy like the Vegetable Compound for anyone who has my troubles, and have recommended it to my neighbors. You can publish my letter for the benefit of those I can't reach."—Mrs. HENRY A. MITCHELL, 1767 7th Ave., East, Owen Sound, Ont.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

Whistler and Carlyle.

Almost as famous as Whistler's portrait of his mother is his portrait of Thomas Carlyle. In the "Life of Whistler" by Joseph and Elizabeth R. Pennell we are told how the picture happened to be painted. Whistler told the Pennells on August evening in 1900 that Mme. Venturi, his friend and Carlyle's, too, determined that he should paint Carlyle. "I used," he said, "to go often to Mme. Venturi's — I met Mazzini there, and Mazzini was most charming—and Mme. Venturi often visited me, and one day she brought Carlyle. The 'mother' was there and Carlyle saw it and seemed to feel in it a certain fitness of things, as Mme. Venturi meant he should — he liked the simplicity of it, the old lady sitting with her hands folded on her lap—and he said he would be painted. And he came one morning soon after that, and he sat down, and I had the canvas ready and the brushes and palette, and Carlyle, looking on, said presently: 'And now, mon, fire away!" One day he told me of others who had painted his portrait. There was Mr. Watts, a mon of note. And I went to his studio, and there was much meestification, and screens were drawn, and I was not allowed to see anything. And then, at last, the screens were put aside, and there I was. And I looked. And Mr. Watts, a great mon, said to me, 'How do you like it?' And then I turned to Mr. Watts and I said, 'Mon, I would have ye know I am in the habit of wurin' clean linen.' "

Carlyle told people afterwards that he sat there talking and working and paid no attention to him whatever. Whistler found Carlyle a delightful person, and Carlyle found him a workman. And it has been said that they used to take walks together but of this there is no record.

Circumlocution.

"I suppose we shall be getting some of these nice fresh eggs for breakfast," said the country boarder. "Yes, these very eggs, but not till you come down here next month," replied the farmer. "You see, I've got to sell them to the local commission man, he sells them to the jobber, who in turn sells them back here to the fellow who runs the country grocery, and I buy them from him."

The Borrowed Umbrella.

"I say, Brown, have you got that umbrella I lent you?"

"No, I lent it to a friend. Are you wanting it?"

"Not exactly, but the chap who lent it to me says the owner wants it."

Children Cry
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Puncture Proof, rides easy as air .... See Them
TIRES at $14.50
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—o—

Annual Bazaar.

The annual bazaar of the Church Woman's Guild of St. Mary Magdalene will be held on Thursday, December 1st. Full particulars later.

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Dance.

A dance will be held in the town hall, Napanee, on Friday evening, Nov. 25th, 1921, at 8 p.m. McCormick's Seven Piece Orchestra, of Kingston, will furnish the music, which will include all the latest and popular selections. Gents, $1.00; extra lady, 50c. War tax extra. Kindly accept this as a personal invitation and prepare for an evening of enjoyment. 51-a

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The Market Grocery.

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M. MAKER, - Proprietor.

U.F.O. MEETINGS

in the interests of the People's Candidate,

MR. E. J. SEXSMITH

will be held at

N. FREDERICKSBURGH TOWN HALL, NOV. 23RD

at 7.30 p.m.

The Candidate, Mr. Sexsmith, and other speakers will address the meeting.

MR. J. J. MORRISON, AND MR. SEXSMITH

will address a meeting at

ODESSA, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD

at 2 o'clock p. m.

All electors, ladies and gentlemen, cordially invited.

During the balance of the week Mr. Sexsmith will address meetings in the North Country.

ALL MEETINGS AT 7.30 P. M.

The Committee Rooms of E. J. Sexsmith will be opened on November 1st **(over Royal Bank)** from 1.30 till 10 p.m. each week day.

Everybody welcome. Ladies paticularly invited.

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A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES NOV. 27th

Rev. J. P. Wilson, D. D., will be the preacher at both services

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.

Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School and adult classes.

Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise service.

Tuesday, 29th—Chicken Pie Supper and Concert.

THE MINISTER'S BRIDE

Will be given in Trinity S. S. Room, by Trinity Mission Circle, on Friday, November 25th, at 8 o'clock. Admission: adults, 35c; children, 25c.

—o—

Special Sale

Of all Marble and Granite Monuments, at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our winter work. Call and see prices.

WM. HOWITT,
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51-a Napanee.

—o—

Frontenac Regiment.

The parade of the Napanee Company, Frontenac Regiment, for to-morrow, Wednesday, Nov. 23rd, is cancelled. The next parade will be held Wednesday, Nov. 30th, at 7.30 p.m.

E. L. FIELDING, Lieut.,
for O. C. B. Co'y.
Frontenac Regt.

—o—

Ladies, Attention!

We are this week offering a complete assortment of the finest Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Coats Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Blouses, Children's Dresses, etc. Low prices on all lines.. Drop in and look our stock over.

MRS. JOS. SAGAR,
Opposite Anderson's Garage.

—o—

Names Left Off Lists.

The Progressive Committee on examining the Registrar's Voters' List for Switzerville poll find that seventeen persons were left off the roll by the registrar, and of course all were probable supporters of Mr. Sexsmith. Other polling place committees may well look closely after their lists, as the same thing may happen in other polls.

—o—

At H. W. Kelly's Grocery You Can get

Best breakfast bacon 34c. a lb, cream cheese (all sizes), fresh cranberries, also sweet potatoes, farmers' butter, new layer figs, oysters in sealers, new shelled almonds, also a large assortment of olives just in, bottles and gallon jars. Try Rola egg powder, substitute for eggs, for making cake, when eggs are so expensive. H. W. Kelly keeps it. Don't forget about your coffee, none can equal it (John Paisley's bleind). —at H. W. KELLY'S Grocery.

—o—

Poultry for the Home Table.

Can always be had fresh killed and drawn, or cut up for the pot, on order by 'phone (103) from the M. B. MILLS CO. A good supply of very choice milk fed, crate fattened young chicks are in our fattening crates at all times the year round, and if you want the last word in something delicious to eat just get in the habit of 'phoning us each week for what you want, as many others have been doing for the past year. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.,
Headquarters for Poultry in this district.
48-d

—o—

Suggestive Reading.

You will hear it said that such and such a magazine prints suggestive stories, meaning that they present corrupting ideas in an attractive dress. But there is a suggestiveness also of quite a different sort—the suggestiveness that quickens the reader's sense of duty, stimulates ambition, gives courage to face adversity, fortifies against yeidling easily to temptation. It is this better kind of suggestiveness that you will find on almost every page of The Youth's Companion. Which of these two kinds of suggestiveness would you wish to have exert an influence in your family lifef ?

The 52 issues of 1922 will be crowded with serial stories, short stories, editorials, poetry, facts and fun. Subscribe now and receive:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues in 1922.
2. All the remaining issues of 1921.
3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1922.

All for $2.50.

4. Or include McCall's Magazine, the monthly authority on fashions. Both publications, for only $3.00.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
Commonwealth Ave. & St. Paul St., Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions received at this office.

—o—

Is your liver out of order? Do you suffer from bililousness, headaches, constipation? If so, Tanlac is what you need. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

DO YOU KNOW

that because of the Deltor, enclosed with Butterick Patterns, and **with Butterick Patterns only,** you buy ¼ to 1⅜ yard **less,** a saving of 50c. to $10 on material for every frock?

DO YOU KNOW

that the Deltor guides you in putting your garment together so that you attain the elusive fit, drape and finish of an expert?

BEFORE you plan a single new thing—come in and select from the latest Parisian fashions. The Deltor simplifies the making of the most intricate gowns and suggests the correct fabrics.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.

7.00—Evening service.

Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong.

Thursday, 7.30—Address to women of the congregation by Miss Going, Diocesan Secretary for Social Service.

Cost Never Considered When Perfection of Details Demands Unusual Expenditures

"Straight From Paris," With Clara Kimball Young, the Latest and Best Example

Few motion picture enthusiasts, which now includes the majority of us, realize how much one little scene lasting but a few minutes, actually represents in the money it costs the producer to film. In the latest photo-dramatic masterpiece of Clara Kimball Young, "Straight from Paris" whose director is Harry Garson, and whose author is the brilliant Sada Cowan, well remembered for her work in "Hush," a former Young production, we have a convincing example of the pains and expense that producers go to in an effort to reproduce life with literal faithfulness.

As the title indicates, "Straight From Paris," presents Parisian life in all its splendor and gaiety. Naturally, the scenes in which the action is laid must smack of the native soil. To give the spectator a vivid picture of the Parisian shops and French life, the director of "Straight From Paris" had to go to Paris for his background. It would challenge the ability of a layman to estimate the expenses involved in such an effort, and yet it appears that Miss Young's company did not give the matter a second thought. The story was laid in France, then there was no question that the company must move there, even for the sake of but one picture. This explains the striking realism of the French atmosphere with which "Straight From Paris" abounds, the luxury and lavishness of investiture and the Parisian flavor of the entire photoplay. So infectious is the "smell of the soil" which this brilliant picture emanates that anyone seeing "Straight from Paris" will come out of the theatre with the feeling that he had actually come "straight from Paris" himself.

Strand Theatre, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 25th and 26th.

—o—

CROYDON S. S. No. 4

October, 1921

SR. IV—Elsie Teskey, Edna Kring, Dorothy Campbell.

JR. IV—Etta Kring, Joe Perry, Harold Hughes, Bernice Galbraith, (sick one exam).

SR. III—Raymond Campbell.

JR. III—Marion Hughes, Herb. Kring, Marjorie Teskey, Vera Galbraith, Louis Wright, Margaret Nolan.

SR. II—Margaret Hart, Guy Barrager.

JR. II—Elizabeth Nolan, Elsie Hart, Clifford Haggerty, Alfonso Fowler.

SR. PRIMER—Marie Barrager, Winnie Galbraith, Frances McKeown.

JR. PRIMER—Frank Maxwell, Marion Fowler, Denis Nolan, Annie Green, Elmer Green, Annie Close, Edith Green.

J. F. PAUL,
Teacher.

—o—

Our New Quebec Heaters, with or without oven attachment, are becoming very popular. See them at WILSON'S Hardware.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

10.30—Morning Worship.

The pastor will preach.

The Sunday school and bible class at close of morning service.

The evening service will be withdrawn on account of Grace Church anniversary.

Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week service.

BANKS AND CROOKS.

Battle of Wits In Which Forgers Frequently Win.

That safe-makers and safe-breakers carry on a continual struggle for supremacy, like the makers of shells and the makers of shell-proof steel, is well known, and in the same way the banks and the cheque-swindlers are engaged in a contest of wits, with the swindlers usually about one jump to the good. Not long ago a crook took a large sum of money from a Toronto bank by means, not of a forged signature of the drawer of a cheque, but the forged initials of the clerk whose business it was to certify that there were sufficient funds to meet the cheque, and the stamp of certification. He presented the uncertified cheque for payment, and was told by the teller, to whom the man and signature were unknown, that he would have to get the cheque marked. He turned toward the wicket of the accountant, and in a few moments came back with the cheque apparently certified. It then was cashed. This swindler, no doubt, appeared at the bank with two cheques, one already forged with the initial and the stamp, and the other requiring certification. The assumption of the paying teller that the customer had had the cheque initialed almost under his own eyes led him to pay the money.

About twenty years ago, or a little more, three or four Toronto banks were the victims of one of the neatest swindles ever put over. A man opened an account of several hundred dollars in two or three banks. He drew on them frequently for small amounts, always presenting the cheques in person, so that his face became familiar to the tellers. One day he went the rounds of the banks, with cheques which he had the accountants initial. Instead of immediately presenting them for payment, he went home and raised the cheques. On the following Saturday, shortly before the time the banks closed, he appeared with the forged cheques bearing the accountant's certification, and they were cashed.

He chose Saturday, just before closing time, because the tellers would be busy, and also because before the swindle could be discovered he would have two days' start. One teller, as he paid the money out, seemed slightly dubious, and counted very deliberately. To him the swindler remarked, "You'll have those bills all worn out by the time I get them." He smiled genially and the money was handed over. He was never caught. To prevent swindles of this kind the banks adopted the perforation system, which announces that the cheque is for not more than a certain amount. A cheque thus stamped could not be raised. In the case of the latest swindle, apparently the cheque was not perforated, and though the swindler had no account in the bank, the teller, seeing the apparent initials of the accountant, did not hesitate to surrender the money.

In Canada and the United States when there is a forgery the bank is the loser. If a swindler is clever enough to imitate the signature of a depositor who has an account so that the bank will be deceived, then the loss falls on the bank and not on the depositor. In England it is different. The loser is the depositor whose signature has been forged. To protect themselves against this, English cheque-makers cross their cheques, which means that they will be paid only through the clearing house. In this case the endorsements will usually be verified by the collecting bank. The difficulty of the banks is that, while they are familiar with the signatures of their depositors, they are not, as a rule, familiar with the signatures of those who endorse cheques, and unless they make a thorough identification of unfamiliar payees, or until depositors describe them in detail, the banks are likely to be defrauded.

In some cases the courts find it difficult to discover whether the bank or the depositor should be held responsible for a loss. In one well-known American case the employe of a firm rented a post office box in the name of James Wilson, printed letter heads, and opened an account as Wilson with his employer's bank. Then he made out a bill to the company, as if goods had been sold by Wilson, and got the proper official to sign a cheque payable to Wilson, which was mailed to the address given on the bill. There the clerk received the cheque, endorsed and cashed it. The court in this case held that the firm was liable, since the case was one of impersonation, and that the bank had, in fact, paid the money to the person whom the company intended, namely, the person from whom it thought it had bought goods.

Romanian Gasoline.

European gasoline, principally from Roumania, is being sold at service stations in Montreal at one cent. per gallon less than the prevailing retail price, according to a report from Felix S. S. Johnson, consul for Roumania in Kingston, Ont.

Arrangements are being made, the consul reports, for a continuous supply from this source. Establishment of this trade would in a measure offset Roumanian indebtedness to Canada as a result of war loans.

A number of interesting points are involved in the importation of gasoline from Roumania; such, for example, as the quality of the gasoline, in view of the Canadian tariff which seeks to bar high grade gasoline as a protective measure, and also the effect of the importation on prices.

Britain's Casualties.

During 1920 no fewer than 2,837 persons were killed and 54,910 injured on public highways in the United Kingdom. For 1919 the corresponding figures were 2,628 and 48,698, and for 1918 they were 2,193 and 35,732.

Masters & Tierney

Undertakers

Motor and Horse Equipment

'Phones:
Office 30. Residence 145.

Wallpaper

New season's designs now in stock.

Come and select your requirements while we have a full stock.

All our new papers are 22 inches in width, which makes less matching and fewer joins.

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POLES, TRIMMINGS.

CORNER CENTRE AND MILL STREETS

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Formerly J. N. Osborne's

First - Class Service

18 Years Experience

Cigars and Tobacco.

EMPIRE CAFE

John St., Napanee

Breakfast, 6.30.
Dinner, 11.30 to 2.30.
Supper, 5.30 to 7.30.

Lunches at all hours.

Special Price for Meals 45 Cents.

Meals by the week, $6.00.

FIRST-CLASS COOKING GOOD SERVICE

We sell Combination Meal Tickets $5.50 worth for $5.00.

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Wm. Fox presents your favorite, Pearl White, in her latest special picture, "KNOW YOUR MAN."

Also next episode of our new serial, "THE SKYRANGER."

And a 2-reel Jimmy Audrey Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Dainty Constance Binney in "THE MAGIC CUP." Its a Realart picture. Enough said.

Also next episode of "THE DIAMOND QUEEN."

And a 2-reel Smiling Bill Parson's Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Big Double Show

Two big features, one an all English production.

And a 2-reel funny Comedy.

REGULAR ADMISSION

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Build Now

Lumber and Building Goods

—are at—

Rock Bottom Prices

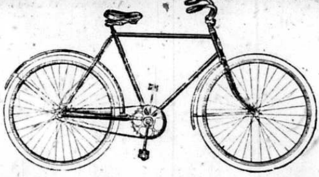
Let Us Give You Prices

W. D. MIDMER

NAPANEE.

'Phone 14. Res. 123.

One of our "Cozy Glow" Electric Heaters will keep you comfortable and save fuel. Get one at WILSON'S Hardware.



NEW BICYCLE SHOP

Have opened up our new shop opposite Strand Theatre.

NEW BICYCLES

Just arrived. New Wheels, both ladies' and gents' in black and colors.

Some Good Second-hand Bicycles from $15.00 up. Come and see them at our new store.

Bicycle Parts and Accessories.
High-Class Repairing.

W. J. NORMILE, Napanee

STRAND - THEATRE

The Home of Perfect Pictures

No Waits. Clean and Comfortable.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd and 24th

Beautiful Olive Tell, in a 6-reel special production, "A WOMAN'S BUSINESS."

Also William Duncan and Edith Johnson, in episode No. 2 of our new super Vitagraph Serial, "FIGHTING FATE."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25th and 26th

Clara Kimball Young, in an Equity Super Special "STRAIGHT FROM PARIS." The biggest attraction of the month.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th and 29th

Big Double Header

Billie Binklle, in "THE EDUCATION OF ELIZABETH," in 5 reels.

"APPEARANCES," in 5 reels.

And a Paramount Magazine.

Show starts 7 p.m.

Popular Prices.

Black's 5-Piece Orchestra Wednesday night.

THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE ASPIRIN

"Only Tablets with "Bayer Cross" are Aspirin—No others!

BAYER

If you don't see the "Bayer Cross" on the tablets, refuse them—they are not Aspirin at all.

Insist on genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross"—Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Neuritis, and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger "Bayer" packages. Made in Canada.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS
E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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Fleet St., London, E.C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
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OFFICE—North Side Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES
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J. M. SIMPSON,
Barrister-at-Law.
Law office over Hydro Electric Store,
Dundas St. Napanee, Ont.

BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A.
Barrister-at-Law.
57 Queen St., West
TORONTO

A Big Drydock.

The new drydock under construction at Skinner's Cove, Esquimalt, British Columbia, for the Dominion of Canada, will be able to accommodate the largest vessels afloat. This dock will have a total length of 1,150 feet, a width of 120 feet on sill and of 135 feet on the coping level. The depth of the sill will be 40 feet. The caissons are to be of the ship-floating type and will be made of steel. The dock will be constructed of concrete and granite.

A Big Haul.

Six grizzlies, two cinnamons and two black bears are the result of a hunting trip made by J W. French and Leo Tennis about the Big Bend of the Columbia river. Each hunter got his legal bag limit of three grizzlies, all fine specimens, several of the hides measuring eight feet.

Rioting In East Belfast.

BELFAST, Nov. 21.—A sharp outbreak of rioting by rival factions in the Seaford district of East Belfast occurred Saturday. Detachments of police were hurried to the scene and machine guns were used against the rioters. There were a number of casualties.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

The N. H. L. has changed its penalty rule.

Ulster's proposals for Irish peace rejected.

France opposed to big reductions in land forces.

Conference to appoint committee to adjust details.

Colborne will apply for admittance to the O. H. A.

Wilkinson, the Dumbarton goaler, has died of injuries.

England beat Ireland in international soccer, 4 to 1.

Attempt made to assassinate Soviet Minister Tchitecherin.

John Penny, aged 17, Springhill, N.S., killed while hunting.

Oakwood C. I. seniors won the Toronto schools football title.

Candidates informed of scope of women's political platform.

Three members of one family die at Levis, Que., in one day.

Sir Henry Drayton to go before the convention in West York.

St. Lawrence Deep Waterways Commission in session at Ottawa.

Western football champions will not play in the Dominion series

Japanese navy chiefs are dissatisfied with Secretary Hughes' plan.

Norman McEachren is chosen as Liberal candidate in Centre Toronto.

An auto driver is held by the Toronto police after woman is knocked down.

Wallace English, aged 9, Kinmount, accidentally shot through lungs.

D. W. Dumble, K.C., police magistrate of Peterboro' for 40 years, resigns.

Delicious wild strawberries, and lilacs in bud, found on Manitoulin Islands.

George Harris, 61 years of age, shoots himself dead on a farm near Putnam, Ont.

The police have returned to the publishers the type and forms of the Sinn Fein weekly, the Irishman, which was seized by the authorities in August, 1919.

WEDNESDAY.

Deadlock holds on Irish proposals.

Japan urges "open door" in Far East.

No proposals made to Ulster delegation.

Balfour states Britain's attitude at Conference.

Permanent naval holiday approved by all powers.

Young lioness arrives from Dublin for Toronto Zoo.

Anti-vivisectionists demand an inquiry by the Government.

A blazing barn floor falls on a rescue party near Markham.

Brig.-Gen. Rennie is the Liberal candidate for North Toronto.

Noted Montreal surgeon shot by Louis Oguinik, who kills himself.

J. W. Lyster, of Thomas' Gore, mistaken for a deer, fatally shot.

Rev. A. E. Neilly, Victoria Harbor, drops dead attending to furnace.

Hamilton's M.-O. League baseball team may have to build a new park.

All-Toronto High School relay will compete in Buffalo international meet.

Progressives in North Toronto nominate Dr. Coyne to contest the riding.

The Northern Ontario Hockey League contemplates deserting the O. H. A.

Another outlaw baseball league is threatened. Toronto is included by promoters.

Hamilton High School beat University of Toronto Schools in Hamilton, 8 to 6.

The Ontario Jockey Club distributed $240,000 in purses during its 1921 season.

A new cheese, "Meilleur," originated at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

James Moore, Superintendent of Northern Development Branch, Ontario Government, dies from a fall.

THURSDAY.

Unionists gather for convention at Liverpool.

Former Emperor Karl nearing place of exile.

Belfast votes confidence in Sir James Craig.

Chile Republic notifies Japan to evacuate Siberia.

Georges Carpentier has broken down in training.

Edmonton will play in the Dominion football series.

Sir Henry Drayton canvasses situation in West York.

Public ownership assists credit of Toronto in New York.

Six masked men rob liquor warehouse at Carnduff, Sask.

France sends reply to Russian Soviet on payment of debts.

Several hundred boot and shoe workers strike in Montreal.

Meharg to hang. Dickeson and Spaulding get seven years.

"Tommy" Gibbons knocked out Soldier Jones in the first round.

Petrolia O.R.F.U. intermediates defeated Sarnia by 11 to 7.

The Ottawa N.H.L. team has been awarded the O'Brien Cup.

China's Washington delegation submits proposals on Far-Eastern issue.

All parties are bringing up their heavy artillery for campaign in Ontario.

Dan McRae, aged 20, of Bolsover, run over and killed by tractor plough.

Anglican Young People's Association in Dominion convention at Peterboro'.

The schooner Maple Leaf, due at Charlottetown, P.E.I., feared lost with crew.

Trustees are told Toronto pupils are too much interfered with by outside influences.

H. G. Crawford, Dominion Entomologist, recommends "ploughing under" to kill corn-borer.

FRIDAY.

"Ted" Lewis beat Boy McCormick in the 14th round.

French predict Far East Entente will have five members.

Chinese proposals central point of interest at Washington.

Great Britain to control foreign relations of Feisal's Kingdom.

Ulster will not enter conference to discuss Central Parliament.

Harry Brown, Brandon's city clerk, drops dead on his way home.

Canada will always need militia forces, says Inspector-General.

Mrs. Carl Ahrens, Kitchener, accidentally drowned in Grand river.

Wm. Randolph Hearst will bring party to study Canada's sales tax.

Ontario Associated Boards of Trade are in convention at Brantford.

Returned soldiers may nominate Col. A. T. Hunter in West Toronto.

Patrick Costello, C.N.R. signalman, found dead beside track in Toronto.

Lloyd George Government wins vote of confidence at a Unionist meeting.

Engineer Gilber C. McNab, Fort William, killed when locomotive boiler explodes.

Hamilton officials consider pool rooms worse breeding places of crime than garages.

New Provost of Trinity College installed at brilliant function in Convocation Hall.

Hospital doctors in Toronto admit they do not tell police of cases arising from crime.

Splendid showing at the opening of the Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition, Toronto.

U. S. railways and shipping companies disagree on the question of free Panama tolls.

The provincial executive of the National Council of Women urges domestic relations courts.

Governor John McNab dies at Guelph from beating by county jail convicts Thanksgiving Day.

SATURDAY.

Ulster delegates will meet Lloyd George again.

Britain orders stoppage of navy construction.

French Premier opposes limitation of submarines.

United States Senate puts ban on medicinal beer.

Canada applauded for attitude on arms limitation.

An auto ran wild in Weston and did considerable damage.

Edmonton wil play in the Dominion football series final.

University of Toronto Schools beat Hamilton Technical, 19 to 3.

St. Boniface, Man., chief of police arrested on perjury charges.

Thursday breaks November records for high temperatures.

The Royal Canadian Academy elects academician and associates.

Sir Douglas Hazen to investigate claims for losses due to illegal warfare.

Hunter killed by gunshot while pulling equipment from boat at Montreal.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence dies at Montreal, supposedly poisoned by hair-dye.

Galician woman, booked to Niagara Falls, Ont., paid $2,000 to come to Canada.

Mrs. Louise Leslie arrives at Toronto to face charge of murdering Eileen Lyons.

Two men stepped from the curb at Toronto in front of an auto, and were injured.

The Central Technical School, Toronto, dedicated an organ to the memory of students who fell in the great war.

An adroit thief, wearing the uniform of the postal service, obtained a package from a Toronto official and got away. The package is said to contain $2,000.

MONDAY.

Going ahead with Imperial radio chain.

Hamilton Thistles won the Spectator Cup.

Premier Briand to speak on land armaments to-day.

Petrolea intermediates defeated Sarnia on the round.

The N. O. H. A. has voted to admit the American Soo team.

An auto jumps curb at Toronto and injures pedestrians.

Riverdale roller rink, Toronto, was totally destroyed by fire.

Delegates of powers in Washington agree to China's integrity.

Assurances are given Ulster that no coercion to be allowed.

The infant daughter of Wm. Hines Essex, was burned to death.

Walter Newton won the Toronto amateur middleweight title.

Argonauts beat University of Toronto in the C. F. U. semi-final.

United States is reported to be sending a cruiser to Asia Minor ports.

Gen. G. Sterling Ryerson, of Toronto, is reported to be seriously ill.

Labor Representation Committee issues manifesto in election campaign.

Richmond, Que., man fatally hurt when struck by train at St. Hyacinthe.

Walkerville motorist killed in collision with horse and buggy; horse also killed.

The body of George Scott, grain shoveler, of Welland, was found in the hold of steamer.

Mrs. John Sinclair, of Tillsonburg, fell down a flight of 24 steps and was seriously injured.

Nine-year-old Chinese boy in Ottawa stabs one of his schoolmates, who had been teasing him.

A young girl was attacked on Indian Grove, on the outskirts of Toronto, but her cries brought help and the robber fled.

Canadian authors' week opened in Toronto, and one feature was the presentation of a play in verse, "The Wood Carver's Wife," by Marjorie L. C. Pickthall, the Canadian poetess.

Aged Woman Falls Ten Stories.

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Elizabeth Winch, 71 years old, a resident of the Pasadena Apartments, East Jefferson avenue, was killed when she fell ten stories from her apartment window to the pavement below.

Site for McMaster.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 21.—The McKittrick site is now strongly mentioned as the probable location for McMaster University, and the city fathers are almost unanimously in favor of having it placed there if the committee is successful in having it transferred here. Carrols Point will remain the cemetery site, it was stated, and plans for burials there will be carried out by the Cemetery Board.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier, and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All druggists. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

ATTACKED BY INDIANS

Game Warden Beaten and Left for Dead.

He Had Stopped Redman Breaking Down Beaver Dam Which Is Against the Law—Only Strength and Tenacity Kept Him From Dying Alone In the Wilds Where Assailants Left Him.

SUDBURY, Ont., Nov. 21.—Badly beaten up by Indians and left on the shore of John Creek, near Turbine, last week, William Chellew, a game warden, was the victim of a brutal attack when he attempted to arrest an Indian for breach of the game laws. Chellew was left for dead, and lay half in and half out of the water at the edge of the creek, from four o'clock in the afternoon until nine o'clock the following morning, when he was sufficiently revived to crawl to Turbine.

The game warden came upon an Indian who was tearing down a beaver dam, and, as this is unlawful, ordered the man to come with him. They prepared to paddle down the creek, but just as Chellew was stepping into his canoe, another Indian crept up behind him and attacked him with a club, battering him over the head until he was unconscious. It is presumed that the Indians then gave him a beating up, as when he recovered consciousness, both eyes were blackened, he was covered with bruises and cuts, and there were marks which could only have been inflicted by heavy boots, on his face.

According to Dr. MCauley, of Coppercliff, who attended Chellew, there is no doubt that the Indians left the man there, believing that he was dead. Only Chellew's strong constitution enabled him to withstand the effect of the night in the open. He was given medical attention and is now able to be out again. One toe was frozen from the exposure.

The provincial police are working on the case, and a search is being conducted for the Indians, both of whom are unknown to Chellew. Arrests are expected shortly. From effects seized by Chellew when he arrested the first Indian, his name is believed to be John Owle,. of Spanish. A trapper's license found, was made out to that name.

FOUR TIMID BANDITS.

Cool Nerve of Walkerville Man Put Them to Flight.

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 21.—Nerve shown by Fred Arnold, a Walkerville citizen foiled a bold attempt at a hold-up shortly before midnight Saturday. With two ladies in his machine, whom he was driving to their homes, Arnold was passing along Edna Street, near the easterly limits of Walkerville, when four men stepped out into the middle of the road and ordered him to halt, at the same time firing a shot in his direction.

Arnold stopped his car, but instead of waiting for the bandits to approach, he jumped into the road and started toward them, calling out: "I know who you are." The quartette, evidently amateurs, turned and ran.

After taking the ladies home, Arnold reported the affair to the Walkerville police. Sunday morning four men, giving their names as George Cheswick, Donald Smith, Harold Lawr and Michael Devitt, were arraigned, charged with the attempted hold-up. Arnold, according to the police, has identified three of the men.

Canada Backs Britain.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Sir Robert Borden, Canada's representative on the British delegation to the Washington Limitation of Armament Conference, is quoted in the Herald as declaring Canada in favor of the banishment of the submarine as a war weapon.

The Herald quotes the former Canadian Premier as saying: "Abolition of the use and construction of submarines would represent a long step in the direction of world betterment. Canada, although dependent upon the Empire for naval protection, would bring her full influence to bear in favor of the proposal to banish the undersea boat."

Helping Striking Printers.

TORONTO, Nov. 21.—A College street butcher is assisting striking printers to live upon the strike allowance of $22 a week by offering them bargains at his store. If they present the union picket card he offers the following prices: Round steak, 12 cents a pound; sirloin steak, 15 cents; rib roasts, 12 cents; stewing meat, 9 cents; rib roasts, 15 cents; chuck roasts, 9 cents, and sausages, 15 cents.

These prices approach pre-war figures.

Foch to Visit Canada.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Marshal Foch, commander of the Allied forces during the war, will be a visitor to Canada from December 11 to 13. At the conclusion of his three-day visit in New York, the itinerary of a continent-wide tour was announced.

Marshal Foch plans to visit Ottawa and Montreal, Sunday, December 11; Quebec, December 12, and will make a brief stop at Sherbrooke, December 13, on his way back to complete his tour of principal cities in the United States.

BRITISH FAVOR PLANS

Accept 5-5-3 Ratio With Certain Reservations.

Argument Over Details May Be Prolonged on Account of the Claims Made by Japan—National Aspirations of China Form Another Difficult Subject Coming Before Conference During Present Week.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. — Great Britain has endorsed with reservation the "5-5-3" ratio proposed in the United States naval limitation plan. While accepting the plan as a whole only in principle because of their desire to put forward proposed modification of the submarine and replacement features, the British delegation is said to have approved the suggested relative capital ship strength for Great Britain, the United States and Japan, without equivocation.

Adherence of the British representatives to the capital ship ratio became known as an aftermath of the conference between Secretary Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Admiral Kato, at which the naval question was canvassed thoroughly in the light of Japanese reservations.

The 5-5-3 ratio of naval strength for the United States, Great Britain and Japan is coming under increasing pressure as the important cards of the big diplomatic game begin to fall.

In the main, proposed modifications seem to centre about the contention that the "5-5-3" formula, which is based on tonnage alone, does not properly reflect present proportionate strength when such other elements as speed, cruising radius and armament are considered ship for ship. Thus far there has been every indication that the United States group would "stand pat" for its proposal of maintaining the existing ratio, but it is declared the national viewpoints of the other powers as to what constitutes a fair basis of comparison will have due recognition as the negotiations proceed.

The result may be a more thorough review of the exact status of the present naval establishment of the three powers, which the Japanese hold will show Japan's right to an increase over the "5-5-3" proportion, but which the United States experts declare will be more likely to establish that Great Britain and the United States each is entitled to almost a 2 to 1 advantage over Japan.

Japan joined with the other powers Saturday in an expression of sympathy for the national aspirations of China, but added a postscript regretting any tendency toward a detailed examination by the armaments conference into "innumerable minor matters" in the Far East.

In a settlement omitting mention of specific points of controversy between the two countries, the Japanese delegation informed the conference delegates that their Government claimed "no special rights and privileges" in the procurement of raw materials from China, harbored no "policy of territorial aggrandizement" at China's expense, and was ready to join in a readjustment of extra-territorial rights which appeared "fair and satisfactory."

To enter upon an examination of details, however, the statement declared, would be an attempt likely to result in "undue protraction of the discussions"—a reiteration of the objection Japan has expressed repeatedly against reopening the many controversies in the Far East.

In turn, Great Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Portugal expressed in broad terms their desire for the emancipation of China through commercial liberty, and preserved territorial integrity, a general position already having the adherence of the United States. Then the committee adjourned until this week, when the discussion of principles is to give way to a more detailed consideration of China's declaration of rights.

Sir Frederick Orr Lewis Dead.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—Sir Frederick Orr Lewis, Bart, of Montreal, died Friday at his residence in the south of France, according to cable news received here. He was in his 61st year, and had been in failing health for some time past, never having recovered from his experience when, as a passenger on the steamer Lusitania, he was picked up after some hours' immersion in the sea following the torpedoing of that vessel by the Germans in May, 1915.

Sir Frederick was born in Hamilton, Ont., in 1861, and in 1909 founded the Canadian Vickers, Ltd., of which he was the president at his death. A baronetcy was conferred upon him in January, 1920, in recognition of special war services, particularly in connection with his shipbuilding activities.

He married, in 1896, Maude Helen Booth, daughter of William Booth, London, Ont., who survives him. He leaves one son and two daughters.

Fire In Ship's Hold.

HALILFAX, N.S., Nov. 21.—A bad fire in No. 3 hold, while the ship was in the gulf stream, threatened for a time to destroy the Norwegian steamer Nevis, which arrived here from Santiago, Cuba, under charter. The fire was only extinguished after a hard fight, and anxiety was caused by the fact that twenty-four puncheons of rum were stored in the hold. The second engineer, who went into the hold with the fire-fighters, had his trousers burnt off, and his legs badly scorched. Several men were overcome by the fumes of burning sugar, but were hauled on deck by their companions and soon revived. The flames were got under control before they reached the consignment of rum.

Yale football team lost to Harvard by 10 to 3.

Finlander Shot Himself.

TIMMMINS, Ont., Nov. 21.—Using a hunting rifle, Jack Kukkonen, a Finlander, committed suicide, three miles from Connaught, by shooting himself through the breast. He resided by himself and practically nothing is known regarding him.

Valuable Coats Stolen.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Nov. 21.—A haul of $4,500 worth of coats was made by a thief or thieves, who broke into P. Adams' furnishing store. No insurance was carried on the coats. The only clues left by the burglars were a pinchbar and a bag.

CHURCH NEEDS CLERGY.

Anglicans In Old Land Are Facing New Problems.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Matters of grave importance arise at this week's meetings of the National Assembly of the Church of England, which, under the new powers recently granted by Parliament, largely controls the internal administration of the Established Church.

The report on prayer-book revision will be presented. This matter is delicate, because it not only affects every shade of historic church opinion, but involves the as yet vaguely defined relationship between the National Assembly and the ancient convocations of York and Canterbury, especially as regards doctrinal matters.

The Central Board of Finance recommends, by a narrow majority, the closing of the Ordination Candidates' Training School recently opened, with a view to more especially assisting ex-service men in Holy Orders. The school has provoked, perhaps, more controversy than anything undertaken under the church's new powers. It is alleged, on the one hand, that the church has no right to assist men into orders when insufficient pay awaits them, and, on the other hand, it is asserted that the church is short of 3,500 clergy already, while the advocates of clerical celibacy, who are not insignificant in numbers, profess that the question of maintenance will not arise if we have an unmarried priesthood.

An interesting event in the now disestablished Church of Wales was the election of Dr. Charles Green as first Bishop of the new Diocese of Monmouth. The Welsh Church has pluckily faced the upheaval caused by disestablishment. Its appeal for funds to replace lost revenues, considering the present hard times, has met with an encouraging response.

Many churchmen who were originally bitter against disestablishment admit that the new order of things has brought about a vastly more charitable feeling in Welsh religious relations.

The new bishop is a Welshman. There were times when not a single Welsh diocese was held by a man belonging to the Principality of Wales.

RESIGNED FROM CABINET.

Mrs. Ralph Smith Wants Right to Utter Criticism.

VICTORIA, B.C., Nov. 21.—Hon. Mrs. Ralph Smith, member without portfolio in the Oliver Government, and the first woman Cabinet member in the British Empire, has resigned her office. In her letter of resignation, made public Saturday, she said:

"I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Executive Council and Minister without portfolio. For some time I have felt, as you know, that I should take this course, and I have been in the unfortunate position of having to assume the responsibility of acts of the Government without being in a position to criticize or advise.

"As a member of the council, I have been precluded from criticism, and that is, perhaps, not a good thing in one's constituency. Any other reasons I can give in due course.

"I am primarily interested in women and children, and, no matter what Government has the power, so long as I can serve the people whom I have the honor to represent, then I shall find the happiness that public life gives."

MOTORIST WAS KILLED.

His Car Crashed Into Horse and Buggy.

WALKERVILLE, Nov. 21.—Speeding north on Walker road, half a mile south of Tecumseh road, at 5.15 o'clock Sunday morning, an automobile driven by John Chittim, 20 years old, of Monmouth road, Walkerville, and carrying four passengers, crashed into a horse and buggy going in the opposite direction, driven by Martin Klooys, 70 years old, of Grand Marais.

Chittim, at the wheel of the automobile, was instantly killed when the car, swerving from the cement pavement, crashed into a tree.

The horse also was killed, and was carried on the radiator of the automobile for nearly 100 yards before the machine left the pavement. Klooys was seriously hurt, but is expected to recover.

George Souchereau, Erie street east, Windsor; Roy Battersby, Lincoln road, Walkerville; Walter Pastorius, Lincoln road, Walkerville, and Charles Malott, Exchange Hotel, Walkerville, who were riding in Chittim's machine, escaped with minor injuries. All were taken to the Hotel Dieu, Windsor.

The Laughing Hyena.

Although the hysterical laughter of the laughing hyena is not, as was once supposed, the outcome of a deliberate attempt to decoy unwary travelers to their doom, this strange animal is, nevertheless, one of the most cunning of dumb animals. He is so suspicious of everything he does not understand that the sight of even a bit of string at once puts him on his guard. Trappers are aware of this fact and generally use the stems of creeping plants instead of string of any kind in setting their spring traps.

Chinese Stabs Schoolmate.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.Paddy Brophy, seven-year-old son of Patrick Brophy, Spadina avenue, was stabbed in the back at school here last Thursday by one of his schoolmates, a nine-year-old Chinese boy, who had come to this country only two months ago. The little Celestial, according to police and school authorities, had stood the goading of the school children for long, and when young Brophy kicked dirty snow in his face he drew his penknife and stabbed him in the shoulder. Fortunately the blade of the knife was dull and no serious damage was done. No action will be taken.

Aid British Empire Exhibit.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Guarantees in support of the projected British Empire Exhibition in 1923 already exceed £755,000. Glasgow contributed £80,000 to this total, with more coming, while Liverpool raised £35,000 and Bradford £21,000.

Excellent reports have been received from other leading English and Scottish towns.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS

Manitoba Wheat (In store Ft. William)
No. 1 northern, $1.19½.
No. 2 northern, $1.16⅛.
No. 3 northern, $1.10⅛.
No. 4 wheat not quoted.

Manitoba Oats (In store Ft. William)
No. 2 C.W., 53½c.
No. 3 C.W., 41¾c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 49¾c.
No. 1 feed, 47⅝c.
No. 2 feed, 46¼c.

Manitoba Barley (In store Ft. William)
No. 3 C.W., 65¼c.
No. 4 C.W., 60½c.

Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights.)
No. 2 winter, $1.05 to $1.10.
No. 3 winter, $1.02 to $1.07.
No. 1 commercial, 95c to $1.06.
No. 2 spring, 98c to $1.03.
No. 3 spring, nominal.
No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipment.)
No. 2 yellow, 65c.

Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside).
No. 3 white, 38c to 40c.

Barley (According to Freights Outside)
No. 3 extra test, 52c to 50c.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).
In bags, bulk, seaboard, $4.00.

Peas (According to Freights Outside)
No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba Flour.
First patents, $7.40.
Second patents, $6.90.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside.)
No. 2, 67c to 69c.

Rye.
No. 2, 70c.

Millfeed (Car Lots delivered, Toronto.)
Bran, $22.
Shorts, per ton, $24.
Feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Nov. 21.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards for to-day's market were 330 cars—Cattle, 5,065; calves, 622; hogs, 2,613; sheep, 5,069.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—Cattle receipts, 500; steady.

Calves, 650; steady; $5 to $10.50.

Hogs, 2,700; shade higher; heavy, $7 to $7.25; mixed, $7.35 to $7.50; yorkers and light yorkers, $7.50 to $7.75; pigs, $8 to $8.25; roughs, $6 to $6.25; stags, $4 to $5.

Sheep and lambs, 3,200; lambs, slow; prices unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Cattle receipts, 1,500; compared with a week ago choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,650 pound steers, steady to higher; others, uneven; most yearlings, short-fed, plain heavies and grassers, 25c to 50c lower; she-stock and bulls, steady; veal calves, 75c to $1 lower; stockers and feeders, largely 25c lower.

Hogs, 8,000; active and strong to 10c higher than Friday's average, mixed up most; good clearances; $7 paid for 150 to 160 pound averages; practical top, $6.90; bulk, $6.70 to $6.85; light lights, 10c to 15c lower; pigs, 25c to 50c lower; bulk desirable, $7 to $7.50.

Sheep, 1,000; compared with a week ago fat lambs, 25c to 40c lower; fat sheep, 75c to $1 lower; feeder lambs, steady.

Pall Mall Gazette Sold.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Sir John Leigh, first baronet of Altrincham, which was created in 1918, has bought the Pall Mall Gazette.

The paper has undergone several vicissitudes since its best days, when John Morley (Viscount Morley of Blackburn) was its editor. Sir John Leigh intends continuing the publication of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir John Leigh is a wealthy retired manufacturer. He donated and maintained the club in London for Canadian officers during the years of the war. He was a trustee of the King's Fund for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers, and was a member of the Council of Beyond Seas Associations.

Body Found In Steamer's Hold.

ST. CATHARINES, Nov. 21.—The mystery of the disappearance of George Scott, aged 42, a grain shoveler employed at the Government elevator at Port Colborne, has been cleared up by the finding of his body in the hold of the steamer Emperor en route to Fort William for a second grain cargo.

It is believed that while leaving the hold after unloading operations had ceased, he fell back and was killed, or that he was asleep when the steamer cleared. An inquest will be held after the return of his body.

Besides his wife he leaves four small children, living in Welland.

The Invention of "Tipping."

While words which have been formed by the abbreviation of other words are not uncommon, those which are nothing more than the initials of the words of a phrase are unusual enough to place them in a class by themselves.

Of these, "fad"—reputed to be nothing more than the first letters of "for a day"—and "tip" are excellent examples.

To trace the history of the latter word we are oliged to go back to the days when chop-houses flourished in England. The practice of tipping waiters was unknown then, but boxes began to be placed in chop-houses and other restaurants with a sign on them which read, "To insure promptness."

Guests were expected to drop a donation into these boxes, and the proceeds were divided among the waiters at the end of the week. In time, the legend on the cards was shortened to "T.I.P."

Champion Oyster Eater.

Sixty years ago oysters were among the cheapest fish in the market, their price seldom exceeding sixpence a dozen.

In the eighteenth century they were cheaper still, as the following market announcement testifies: "Thomas West gives notice, that all persons who have occasion for the Choicest of Oysters, called Colchester Oysters, may be supplied for this season with the largest pick't Fat and green for 3 shillings a Barrel." It was, indeed, a golden age.

What is the largest number of oysters ever consumed at a single sitting? Probably the record in this respect was achieved by the "young lady at Brighton," who, according to the London Review of November, 1806, "undertook to eat for supper the enormous quantity of three hundred oysters with a proportion of bread."

Try out the Autostrop Razor at our expense. Use one a month, and if not satisfied return and get your money. WALLACE'S, special agents for Napanee.

GREEN FANCY

by GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

Author of "GRAUSTARK," "THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND," "THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK," ETC.

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"Oh, for the Lord's sake, cut it out! Wait till he's dead, can't you?" she whispered fiercely. "You've got all the time in the world to talk, and he hasn't more than ten minutes left to breathe unless that rube doctor gets here pretty soon. I think he's going now. Keep still, all of you. Is he breathing, Mr. Barnes? That awful cough just now seemed to—" Her eyes were fixed on the still face. "Why—why, how tightly he holds my hand! I can't get it away—he must be alive, Mr. Barnes. Where is that silly doctor?"

"I Think He's Going Now," She Whispered.

Barnes unclasped the rigid fingers of the man called Andrew Paul, and, shaking his head sadly, drew her away from the improvised bier. He and the shivering Mr. Dillingford conducted her to the dining room, where a single kerosene lamp gave out a feeble, rather ghastly light.

"Would you like a little brandy?" inquired Barnes, as she sat down limply in the chair he pulled out for her. "I have a flask upstairs in my—"

"I never touch it," she said. "I'm all right. My legs wabble a little but—Sit down Mr. Barnes. I've got something to say to you and I'd better say it now, because it may come in pretty handy for you later on. Don't let those women come in here, Dilly.

"This afternoon I walked up in the woods back of the tavern to go over some lines in a new piece we are to do later on—God knows when! I could see the house from where I was sitting. Roon's windows were plainly visible. I saw Roon standing at a window looking toward the cross-roads with a pair of field-glasses. Every once in awhile he would turn to Paul, who stood beside him with a notebook, and say something to him. Paul wrote it down. Then he would look again, turning the glasses this way and that. Suddenly my eyes almost popped out of my head. Paul had gone away from the window. He came back and he had a couple of revolvers in his hands. They stood there for a few minutes carefully examining the weapons and reloading them with fresh cartridges. Just as I was about to start down to the house—it was a little after six o'clock, and getting awfully dark and overcast—Roon took up the glasses again. He seemed to be excited and called his companion. Paul grabbed the glasses and looked down the road. They both became very much excited, pointing and gesticulating, and taking turn about with the glasses."

"About six o'clock, you say?" said Barnes, greatly interested.

"It was a quarter after six when I got back to the house. I spoke to Mr. Bacon about what I'd seen and he said he believed they were German spies, up to some kind of mischief along the Canadian border. Then about half an hour later you came to the tavern. I saw Roon sneak out to the head of the stairs and listen to your conversation with Jones when you registered. That gave me an idea. It was you they were watching the road for."

Barnes held up his hand for silence. "Listen," he said in a low voice. "I will tell you who they were looking for." As briefly as possible he recounted his experience with the strange young woman at the cross-roads. "From the beginning I have connected this tragedy with the place called Green Fancy. I'll stake my last penny that they have been hanging around here waiting for the arrival of that young woman. They knew she was coming and they doubtless knew what she was bringing with her. What do you know about Green Fancy?"

He was vastly excited. His active imagination was creating all sorts of possibilities and complications, depredations and intrigues.

Bacon was the one who answered. "People live up there and since we've been here two or three men visitors have come down from the place to sample our stock of wet goods. I talked with a couple of 'em day before yesterday. They were out for a horseback ride and stopped here for a mug of ale."

"Were they foreigners?" inquired Barnes.

"If you want to call an Irishman a foreigner, I'll have to say one of them was. He had a beautiful brogue. The other was an American, I'm sure. Yesterday they rode past here with a couple of swell-looking women. I saw them turn up the road to Green Fancy."

The arrival of four or five men, who stamped into the already crowded hallway from the porch outside, claimed the attention of the quartette. Among them was the doctor who, they were soon to discover, was also the coroner of the county. A very officious deputy sheriff was also in the group.

Mr. Jones called out from the doorway: "Mr. Barnes, you're wanted in there."

"All right," he responded.

The doctor had been working over the prostrate form on the tables. As Barnes entered the room, he looked up and declared that the man was dead.

"This is Mr. Barnes," said Putnam Jones, indicating the tall traveler with a short jerk of his thumb.

"I am from the sheriff's office," said the man who stood beside the doctor. The rest of the crowd evidently had been ordered to stand back from the tables. "Did you ever see this man before?"

"Not until he was carried in here an hour ago."

"What's your business up here, Mr. Barnes?"

"I have no business up here. I just happened to stroll in this evening."

"Well," said the sheriff darkly, "I guess I'll have to ask you to stick around here till we clear this business up. We don't know you an'— Well, we can't take any chances. You understand, I reckon."

"I certainly fail to understand, Mr. Sheriff. I know nothing whatever of this affair and I intend to continue on my way tomorrow morning."

"Well, I guess not. You got to stay here till we are satisfied that you don't know anything about this business. That's all."

"Am I to consider myself under arrest, sir?"

"I wouldn't go so far as to say that. You just stick around here, that's all I got to say. If you're all right, we'll soon find it out. What's more, if you are all right you'll be willin' to stay. Do you get me?"

"I certainly do. And I can now assure you, Mr. Sheriff, that I'd like nothing better than to stick around here, as you put it. I'd like to help clear this matter up. In the meantime, you may readily find out who I am and why I am here by telegraphing to the mayor of New York city. This document, which experience has taught me to carry for just such an emergency as this, may have some weight with you." He opened his bill folder and drew forth a neatly creased sheet of paper. "Read it, please, and note the date, the signature, the official seal of the New York police department, and also the rather interesting silver print pasted in the lower left hand corner. I think you will agree that it is a good likeness of me. Each year I take the precaution of having myself certified by the police department at home before venturing into unknown and perhaps unfriendly communities."

"Yes," said the sheriff dubiously; "but how do I know it ain't a forgery?"

"You don't know, of course. But in case it shouldn't be a forgery and I am subjected to the indignity of arrest or even detention, you would have a nasty time defending yourself in a civil suit for damages. I shall remain here, as you suggest, but only for the purpose of aiding you in getting to the bottom of this affair."

Standing on Jim Conley's front porch a little after sunrise, Barnes made the following declaration:

"Everything goes to show that these men were up here for one of two reasons. They were either trying to prevent or to enact a crime. The latter is my belief. They were afraid of me. Why? Because they believed I was trailing them and likely to spoil their game. Gentlemen, those fellows were here for the purpose of robbing the place you call Green Fancy."

"What's that?" came a rich, mellow voice from the outskirts of the crowd. A man pushed his way through and confronted Barnes. He was a tall, good-looking fellow of thirty-five, and it was apparent that he had dressed in haste. "My name is O'Dowd, and I am a guest of Mr. Curtis at Green Fancy. Why do you think they meant to rob his place?"

"Well," began Barnes dryly, "it would seem that his place is the only one in the neighborhood that would bear robbing. My name is Barnes. Of course, Mr. O'Dowd, it is mere speculation on my part."

"But who shot the man?" demanded the Irishman. "He certainly wasn't winged by anyone from our place. Why, Lord love you, sir, there isn't a soul at Green Fancy who could shoot a thief if he saw one. This is Mr. De Soto, also a guest at Green Fancy. He will, I think, bear me out in upsetting your theory."

A second man approached, shaking his head vigorously. He was a thin, pale man with a singularly scholastic face. Quite an unprepossessing, unsanguinary person, thought Barnes.

"Mr. Curtis' chauffeur, I think it was, said the killing occurred just above this house," said he, visibly excited. "Green Fancy is at least a mile from here, isn't it? You don't shoot burglars a mile from the place they are planning to rob, do you?"

"I'll admit it's a bit out of reason," said Barnes. "The second man could only have been shot by some one who was lying in wait for him."

"Bedad," said O'Dowd, "it beats the devil. There's something big in this thing, Mr. Barnes—something a long shot bigger than any of us suspects."

"Bedad," Said O'Dowd, "It Beats the Devil."

"You'll find that it resolves itself into a problem for Washington to solve," said De Soto darkly. "Nothing local about it, take my word for it. These men were up to some international devilment. There'll be a stir in Washington over this, sure as anything."

"What time was it that you heard the shots up at Green Fancy?" ventured Barnes.

"Lord love you," cried O'Dowd, "we didn't hear a sound. Mr. Curtis, who has insomnia the worst way, poor devil, heard them and sent some one out to see what all the racket was about. The man, it seems, made such a devil of a racket when he came home with the news that the whole house was up in pajamas and peignoirs."

"I think I have a slight acquaintance with the chauffeur," said Barnes. "He gave me the most thrilling motor ride I've ever experienced. Gad, I'll never forget it."

The two men looked at him, plainly perplexed.

"When was all this?" inquired De Soto.

"Early last evening. He picked up your latest guest at the corners, and she insisted in his driving me to the tavern before the storm broke. I've been terribly anxious about her. She must have been caught out in all that frightful—"

"What's this you are saying, Mr. Barnes?" cut in De Soto, frowning. "No guest arrived at Green Fancy last evening, nor was one expected."

Barnes stared. "Do you mean to say that she didn't get there, after all?"

"She? A woman, was it?" demanded O'Dowd. "Bedad, if she said she was coming to Green Fancy she was spoofing you. Are you sure it was old Peter who gave you that jolly ride?"

"No, I am not sure," said Barnes uneasily. "She was afoot, having walked from the station below. I met her at the corners and she asked me if I knew how far it was to Green Fancy, or something like that. Said she was going there. Then along came the automobile, rattling down this very road—an ancient Panhard driven by an old codger. She seemed to think it was all right to hop in and trust herself to him, although she'd never seen him before."

"The antique Panhard fits in all right," said O'Dowd, "but I'm hanged if the woman fits at all. No such person arrived at Green Fancy last night."

"Did you get a square look at the driver's face?" demanded De Soto.

"It was almost too dark to see, but he was old, hatchet-faced, and spoke with an accent."

"Then it couldn't have been Peter," said De Soto positively. "He's old, right enough, but he is as big as the side of a house, with a face like a full moon, and he is Yankee to his toes. By gad, Barnes, the plot thickens! A woman has been added to the mystery. Now, who the devil is she and what has become of her?"

CHAPTER VI.

Charity Begins Far From Home, and a Stroll in the Wildwood Follows.

Mr. Rushcroft was furious when he arose at eleven o'clock on the morning after the double murder, having slept like a top through all of the commotion. He boomed all over the place, vocal castigations falling right and left on the guilty and the innocent without distinction.

"I don't see how you managed to sleep through it," Barnes broke in. "You must have an unusually clear conscience, Mr. Rushcroft."

"I haven't any conscience at all, sir," roared the star. "I had an unusually full stomach, that's what was the matter with me. I take oath now, sir, never to eat again as long as I live. A man who cannot govern his beastly appetite ought to defy it, if nothing else."

"I gather from that remark that you omitted breakfast this morning."

"Breakfast, sir? In God's name, I implore you not to refer to anything so disgusting as stewed prunes and bacon at a time like this. My mind is—"

"How about luncheon? Will you join me at twelve-thirty?"

"That's quite another matter," said Mr. Rushcroft readily. "Luncheon is an esthetic tribute to the physical intelligence of man, if you know what I mean. I shall be delighted to join you. "Twelve-thirty, did you say?"

"It would give me great pleasure if your daughter would also grace the festal board. I think it is too bad that she has to go about in the gown she wears, Mr. Rushcroft," said Barnes.

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"She's much too splendid for that. I have a proposition I'd like to make to you later on. I cannot make it, however, without consulting Miss Thackeray's feelings."

"My dear fellow!" beamed Rushcroft, seizing the other's hand. "One frequently reads in books about it coming like this, at first sight, but, damme, I never dreamed that it ever really happened. Count on me! She ought to leave the stage, the dear child. No more fitted to it than an Easter lily. Her place is in the home, the—"

"Good Lord, I am not thinking of—" And Barnes, aghast, stopped before blurting out the words that leaped to his lips. "I mean to say this is a proposition that may also affect your excellent companions, Bacon and Dillingford, as well as yourself."

At twelve-thirty sharp Barnes came down from his room freshly shaved and brushed, to find not only Mr. Rushcroft and Miss Thackeray awaiting him in the office, but the Messrs. Dillingford and Bacon as well.

"I took the liberty, old fellow," said Rushcroft, addressing Barnes, "of asking my excellent co-workers to join us in our repast."

"Delighted to have you with us, gentlemen," said Barnes affably.

The sole topic of conversation for the first half hour was the mysterious slaying of their fellow lodgers. Mr. Rushcroft complained bitterly of the outrageous, high-handed action of the coroner and sheriff in imposing upon him and his company the same restrictions that had been applied to Barnes. They were not to leave the county until the authorities gave the word. One would have thought, to hear the star's indignant lamentations, that he and his party were in a position to depart when they pleased. It would have been difficult to imagine that he was not actually rolling in money instead of being absolutely penniless.

Barnes had been immersed in his own thoughts for some time. A slight frown, as of reflection, darkened his eyes. Suddenly—perhaps impolitely—he interrupted Mr. Rushcroft's flow of eloquence.

"Have you any objection, Mr. Rushcroft, to a more or less personal question concerning your own private—er—misfortunes?" he asked, leaning forward.

For a moment one could have heard a pin drop. Mr. Rushcroft evidently held his breath. There could be no mistake about that.

"It's rather delicate, but would you mind telling me just how much you were stuck up for by the—er—was it a writ of attachment?"

"It was," said the star. "A writ of inquisition, you might as well substitute. The act of a polluted, impecunious, parsimonious—what shall I say? Well, I will be as simple as possible—hotel keeper. Ninety-seven dollars and forty cents. For that pitiful amount he subjected me to—"

"Well, that isn't so bad," said Barnes, vastly relieved. He was covertly watching Miss Thackeray's half-averted face as he ventured upon the proposition he had decided to put before them. "I am prepared and willing to advance this amount, Mr. Rushcroft, and to take your personal note as security."

Rushcroft leaned back in his chair and stuck his thumbs in the armholes of his vest. He displayed no undue elation. Instead he affected profound calculations. His daughter shot a swift, searching look at the would-be Samaritan. There was a heightened color in her cheeks.

"Moreover, I shall be happy to increase the amount of the loan sufficiently to cover your return at once to New York, if you so desire—by train." Barnes smiled as he added the last two words.

"Extremely kind of you, my dear Barnes," said the actor, running his fingers through his hair. "Your faith in me is most gratifying. I—I really don't know what to say to you, sir."

"May I inquire just how you expect to profit by this transaction, Mr. Barnes?" Miss Thackeray asked steadily.

He started, catching her meaning.

"My dear Miss Thackeray," he exclaimed, "this transaction is solely between your father and me. I shall have no other claim to press."

"I wish I could believe that," she said.

"You may believe it," he assured her.

"It isn't the usual course," she said quietly, and her face brightened. "You are not like most men, Mr. Barnes."

"My dear child," said Rushcroft, "you must leave this matter to our friend and me. I fancy I know an honest man when I see him. My dear fellow, fortune is but temporarily frowning upon me. In a few weeks I shall be on my feet again, zipping along on the crest of the wave. I dare say I can return the money to you in a month or six weeks. If—"

"Oh, father!" cried Miss Thackeray.

"We'll make it six months, and I'll pay any rate of interest you desire. Six per cent, eight per cent, ten per—"

"Six per cent, sir, and we will make it a year from date."

"Agreed. Get up and dance for us, Dilly! We shall be in New York tomorrow!"

"You forget the dictatorial sheriff, Mr. Rushcroft," said Barnes.

"The varlet!" barked Mr. Rushcroft.

It was arranged that Dillingford and Bacon were to go to Hornville in a hired motor that afternoon, secure the judgment, pay the costs, and attend to the removal of the personal belongings of the stranded quartette from the hotel to Hart's Tavern. The younger actors stoutly refused to accept Barnes' offer to pay their board while at the Tavern. That, they declared, would be charity, and they preferred his friendship and his respect to anything of that sort. Miss Thackeray, however, was to be immediately relieved of her position as chambermaid. She was to become a paying guest.

Rushcroft took the whole affair with the most noteworthy complacency. He seemed to regard it as his due, or more properly speaking as if he were doing Barnes a great favor in allowing him to lend money to a person of his importance.

Rushcroft Took the Whole Affair With the Most Noteworthy Complacency.

"A thought has just come to me, my dear fellow," he remarked as they arose from table. "With the proper kind of backing I could put over one of the most stupendous things the theater has known in fifty years. I don't mind saying to you—although it's rather sub rosa—that I have written a play—a four-act drama that will pack the biggest house on Broadway to the roof for as many months as we'd care to stay. Perhaps you will allow me to talk it over with you a little later on. You will be interested, I'm sure. Egad, sir, I'll read the play to you. I'll—What ho, landlord. Have your best automobile sent around to the door as quickly as possible. A couple of my men are going to Hornville to fetch hither my—"

"Just a minute," interrupted Putnam Jones, wholly unimpressed. "A man just called you up on the phone, Mr. Barnes. I told him you was entertaining royalty at lunch and couldn't be disturbed. So he asked me to have you call him up as soon as you revived. His words, not mine. Call up Mr. O'Dowd at Green Fancy. Here's the number."

The mellow voice of the Irishman soon responded to Barnes' call.

"I called you up to relieve your mind regarding the young woman who came last night," he said. "You observe that I say 'came.' She's quite all right, safe and sound, and no cause for uneasiness. I thought you meant that she was coming here as a guest, and so I made the very natural mistake of saying she hadn't come at all, at all. The young woman in question is Mrs. Van Dyke's maid. But, bless me soul, how was I to know she was even in existence, much less expected by train or motor or Shanks' mare? Well, she's here, so there's the end of our mystery."

Barnes was slow in replying. He was doubting his own ears. It was not conceivable that an ordinary—or even an extraordinary—lady's maid could have possessed the exquisite voice and manner of his chance acquaintance of the day before, or the temerity to order that sour-faced chauffeur about as if— The chauffeur!

"But I thought you said that Mr. Curtis' chauffeur was moon-faced and—"

"He is, bedad," broke in Mr. O'Dowd, chuckling. "That's what deceived me entirely, and no wonder. It wasn't Peter at all, but the rapscallion washer who went after her. He was instructed to tell Peter to meet the four o'clock train, and the blockhead forgot to give the order. Bedad, what does he do but sneak out after her himself, scared out of his boots for fear of what he was to get from Peter. I had the whole story from Mrs. Van Dyke."

"Well, I'm tremendously relieved," said Barnes slowly.

"And so am I," said O'Dowd with conviction. "I have seen the heroine of our busted romance. She's a good-looking girl. I'm not surprised that she kept her veil down. If you were to leave it to me, though, I'd say that it's a sin to carry discretion so far as all that. You see what I mean, don't you?" His rich laugh came over the wire.

"Perfectly. Thank you for letting me know. My mind is at rest. Goodby." As he hung up the receiver he said to himself, "You are a most affable, convincing chap, Mr. O'Dowd, but I don't believe a word you say. That woman is no lady's maid, and you've known all the time that she was there."

At four o'clock he set out alone for a tramp up the mountain road in which the two men had been shot down. His mind was quite clear. Roon and Paul were not ordinary robbers. They were, no doubt, honest men. He would have said that they were thieves bent on burglarizing Green Fancy were it not for the disclosures of Miss Thackeray and the very convincing proof that they were not shot by the same man.

It was not beyond reason—indeed, it was quite probable—that they were trying to cross the border; in that event their real operations would be confined to the Canadian side of the line. He could not free himself of the suspicion that Green Fancy possessed the key to the situation. Roon and his companion could not have had the slightest interest in his movements up to the instant he encountered the young woman at the crossroads. His busy brain suddenly suffered the shock of a distinct conclusion. Was she a fellow conspirator? Was she the inside worker at Green Fancy in a well-laid plan to rifle the place?

Could it be possible that she was the confederate of these painstaking agents who lurked with sinister patience outside the very gates of the place called Green Fancy?

His ramble carried him far beyond the spot where Roon's body was found and where young Conley had come upon the tethered horses. His eager, curious gaze swept the forest to the left of the road in search of Green Fancy. Overcome by a rash, daring impulse, he climbed over the stake and rider fence and sauntered among the big trees which so far had obscured the house from view. The trees grew very thickly on the slope, and they were unusually large. He progressed deeper into the wood. At the end of what must have been a mile he halted. There was no sign of habitation, no indication that man had ever penetrated so far into the forest. As he was on the point of retracing his steps toward the road his gaze fell upon a huge moss-covered rock less than a hundred yards away. He stared, and gradually it began to take on angles and planes and recesses of the most astounding symmetry. Under his widening gaze it was transformed into a substantial object of cubes and gables and—yes, windows.

He was looking upon the strange home of the even stranger Mr. Curtis—Green Fancy.

Now he understood why it was called Green Fancy. Its surroundings were no greener than itself; it seemed to melt into the foliage, to become a part of the natural landscape. Mountain ivy literally enveloped it. Exposed sections of the house were painted green; the doors were green; the leafy porches and their columns, the chimney pots, the window hangings—all were the color of the unchanging forest. And it was a place of huge dimensions, low and long and rambling.

"'Gad," he said to himself, "what manner of crank is he who would bury himself like this? Of all the crazy ideas I ever—"

His reflections ended there. A woman crossed his vision; a woman strolling slowly toward him through the intricate avenues of the wildwood.

CHAPTER VII.

Spun-Gold Hair, Blue Eyes and Various Encounters.

She was quite unaware of his presence, and yet he was directly in her path, though some distance away. Her head was bent; her mien was thoughtful, her stride slow and aimless.

She was slender, graceful and evidently quite tall, although she seemed a pigmy among the towering giants that attended her stroll. Her hands were thrust deep into the pocket of a white duck skirt. A glance revealed white shoes and trim ankles in blue. She wore no hat. Her hair was like spun gold, thick, wavy and shimmering in the subdued light.

Suddenly She Stopped and Looked Up.

Suddenly she stopped and looked up. He had a full view of her face as she gazed about as if startled by some unexpected, even alarming sound. For a second or two he held his breath, stunned by the amazing loveliness that was revealed to him. Then she discovered him standing there.

In a flash he realized that he was face to face with the stranger of the day before. He took two or three impulsive steps forward, his hand going to his hat—and then halted. Evidently his senses had deceived him. There was no smile in her eyes—and yet he could have sworn that it was there an instant before. Instead there was a level stare.

"I am sorry if I startled—" he began.

The figure of a man appeared as if discharged bodily from some magic tree-trunk, and stood directly in his path—a tall, rugged man in overalls was he, who held a spade in his hand and eyed him inimically. Without another glance in his direction the first and more pleasing vision turned on her heel and; continued her stroll, sauntering off to the right, her fair head once more bent in study, her back eloquently indifferent to the gaze that followed her.

"Who do you want to see?" inquired the man with the spade.

Before Barnes could reply a hearty voice accosted him from behind. He whirled and saw O'Dowd approaching, not twenty yards away. The Irishman's face was aglow with pleasure.

To be continued.

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CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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4402	Christmas Carols	The Bells Of Old Trinity, New York
4383	Rainbow Isle Medley—(Intro: "Like No a Like")	Waikiki Hawaiian Orch
4384	Ain't You Coming Out, Malinda	Al Bernard and Ernest Hare
4385	Canadian Capers—Fox Trot	Harry Raderman's Jazz Orchestra
4386	The Boll Weevil Blues	Al Bernard
4387	Held Fast In A Baby's Hands	George Wilton Ballard
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4392	I Wonder Where My Sweet Sweet Daddy's Gone—Fox Trot	Earl Fuller's New York Orchestra
4393	Mavourneen (Irish Eyes)	Walter Scanlan
4394	My Sunny Tennessee—Fox Trot	Broadway Dance Orchestra
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4396	If You Only Knew	Allan Rogers
4397	Gee Willikens—Rube Song	Byron G. Harlan
4378	Mandy 'N' Me—Fox Trot	Club de Vingt Orchestra
4379	In The Old Town Hall	Billy Jones and Mixed Voices
4380	"Ma!"—Medley Fox Trot (Intro: "I'd Like To Know Why I Fell In Love With You")	Harry Raderman's Jazz Orchestra
4381	I Wonder If You Still Care For Me	Walter Scanlan
4382	Catalina—Fox Trot	Broadway Dance Orchestra

R. B. ALLEN,
MARKET SQUARE

DRAIN THE HILLSIDE

Erosions Mean Considerable Loss to Many Farms.

Tiling, Open Ditching and Terracing Recommended—How to Plan and Do the Work—Why an Orchard Will Pay.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The erosion of hillsides and the flooding of the land below by the eroded material has long been a worry and an economical loss to many farmers in hilly and mountainous sections. This can frequently be prevented, and the method employed depends on the conditions existing, such as the nature of the soil; light or heavy, the steepness of the slope, and the type of agriculture practiced; pasture or tilled crops.

The Value of "Sheep-Drains."

Wet hillsides used as sheep pastures may be much improved by what are sometimes called "sheep-drains." These are merely shallow open ditches about 30 inches wide on top, 9 inches wide on the bottom, and 15 inches deep for removing the surface water. They are dug slantingly around the slope to intercept the flowing water and carry it in a definite channel to a suitable outlet at the base of the hill. The removed earth should be thrown out on the lower side to form a sort of embankment to the drain. The grade of the ditch should not be so steep as to give the water sufficient force to destroy the drain by either washing away the banks or digging the drain itself deeper, and thus making it dangerous for the sheep and lambs. Sub-drains are sometimes necessary.

Terracing and Draining.

A system of terracing is quite universally used to prevent destructive washouts on hillsides. The terraces are made perfectly level, and of any width, and then carefully seeded to grass. At the time of rain the water spreads out evenly over the surface of these and then flows gently over the slope below without sufficient force to wash away any portion of the hill and thus prevents "gullying."

For the drainage of tilled hillsides a system of under-drainage is sometimes used successfully. The amount of erosion of the land largely depends on its condition. If the surface soil can be kept firm the erosion will be lessened. Soft spots on the hillside, though, frequently occur as a result of seepage water from above which has penetrated the surface soil and reached an impervious layer and thus deflected to the surface on the side of the hill. Water flowing over this with considerable force will naturally wash it away more easily than the firmer soil free from this seepage water.

Advantage of Tile Draining.

If tile drains are so laid to intercept this seepage water, considerable erosion can be prevented. If the hillside is comparatively steep, drains laid at an angle to the incline will be more satisfactory. They will naturally intercept all of the water flowing through the soil above them. Also the grade will be less and the drains are not so liable to be affected by the water moving slowly through them. If the slope is not very steep the drains may be laid down the incline with satisfactory results. Here the tile drains the land on both sides and no double draining results.

In this underdrainage the general benefits are again obtained. The water level is lowered, thus giving more root capacity to plants and the prevention of surface washing by allowing the water to penetrate through the soil to the drains, thus carrying much plant food to the roots of the plants.—R. C. Moffatt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Why an Orchard Will Pay.

The planting of commercial apple orchards in the Province of Ontario is highly desirable for several reasons:

1. Ontario is not producing enough good apples for home supply, but imports annually from Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Oregon and California.

2. Production in Ontario is likely to fall off still more because no commercial planting is being done. Very few commercial apple orchards have been set out in this Province since 1911.

3. Of the thousands of young trees set in the boom years of 1905 to 1911 a large proportion have already passed out of existence. Probably not more than 20 per cent. of the trees planted during those years will figure in the commercial production of the future, and certainly not more than 40 per cent. of them are alive and receiving reasonable attention to-day.

4. The home orchard will never again be an important factor in commercial apple production in this Province, because it is not large enough to be worth while. In seasons when scab control is difficult, or when prices are down because of a heavy crop, the return from the small orchard is not large enough to justify the expense and risk involved. When conditions are unfavorable the small orchard passes quickly into a state of neglect; this is why apple growing in Ontario is at such low ebb at present.

5. Fruit is an essential part of diet. While it is true that in case of necessity people can live without it, it is also true that health suffers and nutritional complaints become much more general in the absence from the dietary of fresh fruits and vegetables. The apple is the most important and most useful fruit of the temperate zone, and, from the standpoint of public health, its culture should not be neglected.—J. W. Crow, O. A. College, Guelph.

No Gain In Too Early Pasturing.

Farmers should not be in a hurry to turn their cattle out to pasture. The cattle will travel over the entire pasture area, and by cutting up the sod with their hoofs while the ground is yet soft, and grazing off the first blades of grass they will greatly reduce the amount of feed which the pasture will yield if they are kept off a few weeks longer so that the grass may have opportunity to make a real start. Under average conditions it will by all means pay best to keep the cattle off the pasture until the sod has become firm and the grass has attained sufficient start to support them fully from the time they are turned out. Cattle should be turned on new grass the first time about the middle of the day, after they have already had a good fill of dry feed. They should be driven back to the feed lot each night for three or four nights, and given opportunity to eat some dry food each morning before going to the pasture.

Friendship-Yes! But—

"The Bill will not let in Canadian wheat, but will save to the American farmer the right to raise a bushel of wheat instead of transferring that right to Canada."—Mr. Fordney, in introducing the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill which has shut millions of dollars worth of Canadian foodstuffs out of the United States market.

"If we are to build up a self-sustaining agriculture here at home, the farmer must be protected from unfair competition from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited."—President Harding. The very spot chosen to deliver this speech—Minnesota—shows that Harding had the Canadian North-West in mind.

WHILE ties of friendship unite Canada and the United States, the attitude of Uncle Sam is that of "Business First", and Canada cannot and should not hope for any consideration from the United States where the interests of the farmers and business people of that country are involved.

Uncle Sam has built the Fordney Tariff directly against Canadian agriculture, and new additional Tariff proposals are now under consideration to shut out from the United States Canadian goods of every kind.

These measures are due to the insistence of the American farmer that the United States market shall be retained exclusively for him and that the influx of Canadian farm products into that country must cease. They are also due to a like insistence of United States manufacturers and workers, who have seen their country develop tremendously and grow rich under a Protective Tariff, and who believe that a still further increase in Tariff is the only means of assuring continued prosperity.

CONTRAST THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES LEADERS WITH THAT OF CANADA'S WOULD-BE LEADERS, CRERAR AND KING

Crerar proposes to allow American goods to enter the Canadian market free of duty.

King proposes that the present reasonable Tariff on the products of the American factory and farm shall be greatly reduced, and that the home market of the Canadian farmer and manufacturer alike shall be thrown open to our Southern neighbour, in the face of the United States Emergency tariff, which practically shuts out Canadian farm products from these markets, and also in the face of the permanent tariff now under consideration at Washington, which gives every promise of being even more drastic than the Emergency Tariff so far as our products are concerned.

In view of the attitude of the United States, what folly it is for Crerar and King to propose throwing open the Canadian market to a flood of both agricultural and manufactured products of the United States when there is not the slightest possibility of any compensative advantage to Canada.

Does any sane Canadian believe that Crerar or King, hat in hand, could persuade the United States Government to completely reverse its Tariff policies and agree to reciprocal trade in face of American public demand for a high protective Tariff?

The people of the United States conduct their affairs and protect themselves by the principle that "Business is business." Why should Canada do otherwise?

Unlike Crerar or King, MEIGHEN stands firm for a reasonable Tariff to protect all our industries — those of the farm, the sea, the mine, the forest, the factory, and for the building up of a bigger and better Canada through the full development of the home market.

FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES? YES, BY ALL MEANS!

BUT— let us defend our home market, our industries, our farms, our workmen, our homes by the same methods as are used so effectively against us.

Let us work out our own destiny—that of a strong, self-contained nation within the British Empire group of Nations, courageous, masterful, self-reliant.

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party Publicity Committee 56

WINTER CARE OF COLTS

The First Winter a Critical Time for Weanlings.

Two or More Colts Do Better Together—Nourishing Feeding Also an Important Factor — No Gain In Too Early Pasturing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The first winter is a critical time in the life of a colt. The care and attention he receives during this period determines, to a great extent, his future usefulness. If he be poorly fed, neglected, and allowed to become thin and weak, it is probable he will never be as good or valuable an animal as he would have been under more favorable circumstances.

Comfortable Quarters Important.

He, in the first place, should be provided with warm, comfortable and well-ventilated quarters, and, while he should be taught to lead, and stand tied, it is much better if he have a roomy stall to stand in. Two or more colts will probably do better together than one alone. At the same time, it is often necessary to winter one without company. He will do better by himself than with a colt a year or more older. The next question is: "What, and how much should he be fed."

The Matter of Feeding.

In our opinion there is little danger of overfeeding at this age. While there are exceptions, it is usually safe to give a weanling all he will eat, provided he gets regular exercise; but it must be understood that he should not be given more than he will eat. It is a mistake to keep food before him all the time. He should, with apparent relish, eat all that is given him, in at most an hour and a half, and then he will be ready for the next meal when the time arrives. It is not easy to say just how much food a colt of a given age and size should consume, but the attendant, if a careful and observant man, will soon be able to determine the quantity to be given at each meal, and be able to give sufficient, without waste. Hay and oats should be the food upon which to depend for growth, both muscle and bone. If other grain than oats be given we will take back what we have said about "there being little danger of overfeeding."

Give Best Quality of Food.

All food should be of first-class quality. Well saved timothy makes a good substitute. Hay should be fed in the necessary quantities three times daily, and we prefer whole to cut hay for such young animals. The manner in which oats should be fed will admit of argument. In our opinion, and experience, rolled oats gives better results than whole. We find that colts relish rolled oats that have been scalded and allowed to become cool, and that they thrive well on such. The practice of mixing a ration of rolled oats and a little wheat chaff or cut hay in a pail, pouring some boiling water on it, covering it and allowing it to stand for a few hours before feeding, gives excellent results. The morning's meal can be prepared in the evening, and the evening's meal in the same vessel in the morning, the noonday meal being either dry, rolled or whole oats. In adddition to hay and oats, the colt should be given a carrot or two with the noon meal, and a feed of bran, either damp or dry, at least twice weekly. This may be extra, or in lieu of oats, as is indicated by the apparent requirements of the colt. As regards water, it is well to allow free access to water at all times. Where this is not practicable the colt should be given water at least three times daily.

Let Him Get Reasonable Exercise.

He should be turned into a yard or paddock for a few hours every day that is not too rough or stormy, and the more gentle handling and lessons in leading, etc., he gets the better. His feet require attention. The wear is usually not sufficient to keep them in proper shape, the toes grow long and the heels deep and narrow, and the wall turns inwards below the quarters. If this be not corrected or prevented, permanent harm may result. The feet should be carefully examined at least once monthly and dressed to as near the normal size and shape as possible by the use of a shoeingsmith's knife and rasp. The stall should be cleaned out, at least once weekly.—J. H. Reed, V.S., O. A. College, Guelph.

ATTIRE FOR GIRL WHO HIKES

Knickers, With Long Coat, Low-Heeled Shoes, Tam, Long Cane, Among Requisites.

Bathing is far from being the only or even the most popular summer sport. Walking—especially for the devotee of the mountains—has a great many passionate followers. There are girls who are really not the least little bit afraid of a ten-mile stroll in the forenoon.

Of course, to thoroughly enjoy walking one must be dressed accordingly. No long or tight skirt, no high heels, these would spoil this healthy pleasure. Nowadays knickers are being worn quite frequently for mountain climbing. They are prettier than ever and the girl with the athletic figure—and most walkers possess it—looks charming in this boyish outfit.

A lovely costume of this sort consists of dark brown laced shoes quite heelless, heavy woolen sport stockings and light tan and dark brown checked knickers. With this is worn a dark brown coat which reaches almost to the bottom of the knickers. A pongee blouse in the natural shade tied with a Windsor bow of checked taffeta adds a note of brightness to the otherwise rather somber outfit. A tam o' shanter of bright tan suede cloth, a long cane, a heavy pair of gauntlet gloves—and there you are.

Worn Over Underslips.

Frocks of white organdie daintily embroidered with white are worn over underslips of vivid taffeta—the organdie, which is a new and exceedingly transparent sort, looking like a mere white mist over the bright colored underdress.

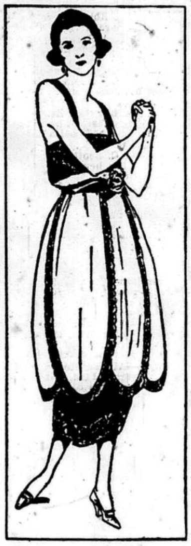
FALL MODES AS SEEN IN PARIS

Skirt and Sleeve Lengths Still Undetermined for the Approaching Season.

CLING TO PRESENT STYLES

Abbreviated Types Likely to Be Retained for Autumn Wear Judging From Fashions Displayed at French Society Affairs.

From Paris, the source of fashion inspiration, there come at this season little tales filled with significance. They are pertinent signs, observes a Paris fashion correspondent, to be regarded with due attention and all seriousness if one would know the general fashion tendencies for the season to come.



Evening gown showing manner in which lace is being used, Callot putting her own particular stamp upon the design.

Now is the psychological moment to think of gowns that will develop by the time cold weather sets in. The original scheme may be changed and juggled, but in that way it becomes perfected and one's wardrobe, instead of being a matter of chance, becomes an individual achievement. That is the way to be really well dressed.

The lessons to be learned from the French women in this respect are numerous. A French woman regards primarily the lines of her own figure, the shape of her own head and the setup of her own personality. A certain line suits her figure. She looks upon that as a fixed point and around it revolves the building of the clothes of a new season. She does not see styles as things in themselves, she sees them only as possible adaptations to herself. And if she finds a new thing that fits in with her ideas of herself she bites at it like a trout at a fly. She never buys a gown solely because it is beautiful. She never allows herself to stay out of the picture long enough to consider the dress as a separate entity, and, what is more, she accomplishes her end with cleverness and thought and usually with great artistic success.

Importance of the Lines.

The general lines are the first to be considered, and all signs point to certain changes in silhouette. For instance, the fullness over the hips is gradually declining. That seems to be a certainty, for all the reports from the English and French races say that the lines of the silhouette are straight and uncompromising. They say the chemise dress is still in favor. For that fact many will give thanks, for this dress has come to be greatly loved. So much can be done with it in the way of variations. It is so vastly becoming to many figures and its possibilities of adaptation are too wonderful to be lightly cast aside. Proof of its desirability lies in the fact that it returns repeatedly to the fore ranks of fashion.

There is a heated discussion going on about the ever-variable length of sleeves and skirts. Last year at this time our skirts in America very nearly touched the ground and clung about the feet. Now they have sprung sky high, and everybody—even those who swore they could not do it—is pleased as can be over the change. Will the short skirt stay with us for another season? French and English society women predicted that skirts would lengthen, but, as a matter of fact, they do not seem to be one whit longer. All the photographs which are being sent from the races show skirts that well nigh touch the knees by way of length, for the French always have worn them much shorter than ours. American women, too, have become used to the more abbreviated skirt lengths, and common sense would lead one to suppose that the skirt would remain short for the coming season. However, the only fault in that heavy reasoning is that common sense does not always rule the ways of fashion, and for the actual decision one will have to wait until the fall styles have actually been created and imported. All that can be said is that skirts are still short. Not a long one has been seen upon the landscape.

The Sleeve Lengths.

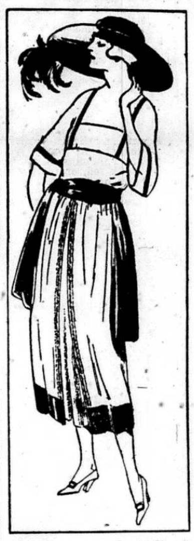
Sleeve lengths are almost as important. In fact, just at this season they are really more important, for sleeves have taken on such a tendency to fluctuate that one scarcely knows what is right and what is wrong about them. Anything goes as long as it is well done, and whether the long sleeve or the short sleeve or the three-quarter sleeve is the most fashionable is a fact that is hard to establish. Many of the latest Parisian reports tell of sleeves which are longer than they have been, but then, Parisian sleeves have always been extremely short—shorter, in fact, than most of ours. They are showing and wearing sleeves of three-quarter length and sleeves that end below the elbow, having there a wide and flowing opening.

There are some very chic new things, too, that show long and tightly fitting sleeves clasping snugly over the hands. They look beautiful, after so great a quantity of abbreviation as has been our portion during the last couple of years. But here, as with the skirts, there is no telling what will be the wild popularity after the fall openings have actually been held and after the winter modes have been launched. Only, a change is due, and just how it will come or what form it will take is hard to foretell exactly. At present any length of sleeve is a good length, and there is ample opportunity to adapt the length and the shape of the sleeve to the proportions of the individual arm and figure. In playing with the lengths and the general tightness much that is beautiful can be and has been accomplished this last season. Also much that is execrable has been allowed to live because not enough conscientious thought and attention has been applied to the problem in hand.

Plaits have had a wonderful run of popularity, but upon many of the new models plaits are seen revived in many ways.

Evening Gowns in Paris.

The between-season evening gowns that are being created in Paris, mostly for the Parisian trade, are extremely simple in outline. Many of them, a report says, are made of heavy crepes in solid colors. The skirts are draped and the bodices are made quite simply, with little or no sleeves about them. Since lace is so extremely popular one finds additions of lace on otherwise quite simple frocks—as an edging for an underskirt (this is an extremely good fashion) or as a trifling addition to a bodice. The whole lace gown is certainly popular. It is seen everywhere, and every day the leading designers are adding new lace frocks to their collections. At the fashionable evening gatherings in Paris many lace frocks are seen, many of them being of black chantilly draped over cream-colored satin. One lace frock was made in chemise fashion and had a train square in shape set on at the shoulders and allowed to sweep over the floor after the gown, which was quite short as to skirt. This was of black lace over white, and the train was also built from the lace laid over the satin.



Between-season creation by Cheruit, illustrating afternoon gown of orange crepe de chine, with embroidery in silver threads.

Sell Direct to Consumers.

Making a personal canvass among city persons and soliciting their trade offers good possibilities for one having farm produce to sell to obtain regular customers. Success will depend largely on the personality of the person making the canvass. It may be necessary, also, to solicit a large number of families in order to obtain a few customers.

Various other methods of obtaining customers have been tried. Whatever the method used, it usually requires painstaking work and considerable effort to get a number of reliable customers.

Consumers often have difficulty in getting in touch with reliable producers. As many farmers will not market direct, it is necessary to seek producers in localities without a good market for farm produce.

Feed Little Calves Grain.

When the calf is about two weeks old it will begin to eat. If a small amount of grain is placed in a box and kept before the calf it will be only a short time before it begins to eat regularly. A quarter of a pound or less each day will be sufficient for ten days or more and this can be gradually increased, giving the calf all it will clean up.

STRENGH AND HEALTH
Red Blood, Vim, Vigor, Vitality Follow This Advice

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"As my parents have used Dr. Pierce's remedies with such wonderful and quick results I take great pleasure in sending a good word to boost the cause of 'Freedom from Illness.' I have used the Golden Medical Discovery at times for the past three years. Am a pressman by occupation and the labor is quite fatiguing and injurious to the system. But today business has no drawback for me. Three cheers for Dr. Pierce's Discovery!"—William H. Dempsey, Jr., 32 Bridge St.

As soon as you begin to take this "Discovery" you begin to feel its bracing, appetizing effect. Buy of your neighborhood drug store in tablets and liquid, or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Laboratory in Bridgeburg, Ont., for trial pkg. tablets and write for free medical advice.

AFTER GRIP
Colds, Fevers or a Rundown Condition, Take This Advice

Pleasantville, N. S.—"Four years ago I was a very sick woman. The doctor said it was pneumonia. It kept me in bed for five weeks and left me so weak that I could hardly get about. A dear friend advised me to try Dr. Pierce's remedies and I did so. After taking a bottle of the Golden Medical Discovery and one of the Favorite Prescription I found I was getting so much stronger that I continued using them, together with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, until I fully recovered my strength."—Mrs. Agnes Brunell.

THE HARDING BLUE SWEATER

This winsome sweater, in the new Mrs. Harding blue, is very likely to be the craze this summer.

SHORT SILK COATS, NOVELTY

Light Weight Outer Garment Fashioned Either in Tuxedo or Brief Boxy Fashion.

Short silk coats lined with charmeuse and fashioned either in tuxedo or brief boxy fashion are a novelty.

These coats belong in the category of bodices rather than of wraps, although they are worn over delicate blouses. Rarely, however, is the coat removed.

The sleeves may be set-in, raglan or kimono, according to the fabric employed and the length of the coat.

One pretty model is of bright blue Canton crepe. The coat just clears the top of the hip and is cut in flaring box shape. It has the high color characteristic of these modes, is lined with apricot charmeuse with the lining brought over as the outside facing instead of having the coat fabric turned in as the inner facing, and effecting a piping of the apricot against the blue.

A straight skirt of white viyella flannel with three-inch hem falling to within nine inches of the ground, and a blouse of heavy white crepe de chine on simple tailored lines with inch-wide streamers of jade green velvet pendant from the base of the rather high V-neck complete this typical costume scheme.

The hat shown with this model was a short-backed poke in a rough braid of jade and bright blue, trimmed only with a sash of apricot ribbon that was tied in a huge floppy bow on one side.

A similar costume for more mature women—though maturity is dabbling recklessly this season into all color schemes that fashion's palette affords—had a tuxedo coat of tete de negre taffeta lined in silver gray charmeuse. The skirt was a side-plaited model of pearl-gray cashmere with three-inch wide rows of tete de negre silk braid running vertically from the waist to hem down the front breadth on either side of the narrow side plaits that gave ample room for the wearer's substantial figure.

Sterilization Is Necessary.

Sterilization of dairy utensils is necessary for the production of dairy products of high quality, particularly milk and cream, because the washing of dairy utensils, at least by the process ordinarily used, is not sufficient to insure freedom from infection and contamination.

Good Laying Strain.

A good laying strain of hens will keep busy laying all during the breeding season if they are shut up and their broodiness broken each time.

Keep Ducks Dry at Night.

While ducks require plenty of water in the daytime, they should be provided with dry quarters at night. No other fowls are more quickly injured by dampness.

Only laying fowls are worth keeping in the spring; the first step toward beating last year's record is to cull the non-layers.

Diamonds

One of our solitaire Diamonds is not only a joy to possess, but a good investment.

We have some splendid values to offer in Solitaires, put up in all the different styles of setting.

Priced at $25.00, $50.00, $60.00, $75.00, $100.00.

Also some good values in clusters and larger stones.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 7

DEAR PEOPLE,—

We purpose taking for our text this period, "Sell Your Hammer and Buy a Horn." Our past lectures, besides being to us very profitable, have proved also to have annoyed one or two persons, namely, bums and stool pigeons. So accept our apoligies if we seem to be blowing a little, and try us out and we will prove our words. We intend during the coming months to do a little profit sharing among our friends. Whilst visiting in Toronto and West it was our good fortune to become acquainted with leather dealers of a much larger standing than some of our competitors, and also to buy in markets more reasonable. By buying in large quantities we were able to purchase the best oak tanned leather at 17c. below ordinary market price. So as an inducement for you to try out this real good quality we intend to make a big reduction in the price of our shoe repairs, so take note of the following list and give us a trial to convince you we have the real goods.

Town Price		Our Price
$1.45	Men's Soles	$1.30
.50	Men's Heels	.40
1.10	Ladies' Soles	.90
.35	Ladies' Heels	.25

Patching and Rips done with neatness and quickest possible service. All repairs done in one day.

Boot & Shoe Hospital

Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

Is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing uneven pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and little toe joints enlarge and a crampllke pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot troubles are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practipedist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make bad feet easy and comfortable. Examination and advice free. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Aunt Jane chocolates are growing in favor every day. They are simply delicious and the pre-war price, 60c. a lb. is an added attraction. Fresh each week at WALLACE'S Drug Store in 1 and 2 lb. red boxes.

Every autumn outing—A drive in your car, out on the river or lake in the boat, or a hike through the fields and roads, is made a double enjoyment if you take along a Kodak. You get the genuine Kodak and Brownie Camera in Napanee, only at WALLACE'S.

Read about the Bread Baking Contest on Page 1.

Genuine White Lead, best Boiled Oil, pure Turpentine, Glass and Putty always in stock at WILSON'S Hardware.

Miss Jennie Stead, organizer of the Federation of Women Teachers, will speak in the Historical Hall, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, Nov. 26th.

"B" Company, Frontenac Regiment and the Canadian Signal Corps will give an "At Home" in the armouries on Friday evening, December 2nd.

Rev. T. Branch, formerly of Trinidad, W. I., has been appointed Incumbent of the Parish of Selby, and began his work there on Sunday. He also preached in St. Mary Magdalene church in the evening.

When the Riordan Company had $2,000,000 in its cash box, it tendered the government a promissory note in payment of its income tax. But the common people had to pay or go to jail. Hurray for Meighen!

On the occasion of his removal from the Village of Yarker, where he has been in charge of the Canadian National Railway pumping station, the members of the Oddfellows' and Rebekah lodges met on Thursday evening and presented Oak Hall with a ring. Noble Grand Wilson made the presentation. After the presentation the large gathering spent the evening in dancing.

On Nov. 17th The Canadian Order Woodman of the World opened a branch here under charter basis when a goodly number formed the new organization. The Head Consul Commander, Mr. Clair Jarvis, of London, was present, also Deputies Chard and Fegg, who officiated largely in the opening, along with several of the new members. The officers for the new organization were all appointed for the ensuing year.

"Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith : prove your own selves," 2 Cor. 13-5 ; "Pray one for another," Jas. V-16 ; "Refrain thy tongue from evil," 1 Peter 3-10 ; "Let us hold fast the profession of our own faith without wavering," Heb. 10-23 ; "Let us not be desirous of vain glory, provoking one another, envying one another," Gal. 5-26 ; "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee," Isa. 43-2.

Lead us on our sin to muse,
Give us truest penitence,
Then the love of God infuse,
Breathing humble confidence.

A BIBLE LOVER.

POULTRY DAY

Will find us on the job as usual, so look out for our buyers before selling.

In the meantime we want all the poultry we can get and will give satisfactory prices and correct weight always.

If doubtful whether to sell alive or dressed, just figure on the loss of one pound per bird in killing and plucking. Together with the hard work, sore fingers and time needed to dry pick. All of which you save by delivering to us alive.

We want all HENS delivered alive—must be in good killing condition. Thin ones not wanted. We buy milk fed, crate fattened chicks, alive or dressed.

We buy pen fattened chicks, alive or dressed—all fasted before delivery.

We buy Turkeys, Geese and Ducks, dressed, up till Christmas, so if not ready for Turkey Days bring to us later on and get satisfactory prices. Useless to write for quotations on stuff we do not see. Will give correct values at sight.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

Headquarters for Poultry the year round.

SHOP and LARGE SIGN just down the street south and in plain sight from Market and Post Office. 51-b

RICHMOND MINUTES

Nov. 4th, 1921.

The council met in Selby.

The members were all present, Reeve presiding.

The minutes of last session were read and adopted.

Moved by John Schermerhorn, Jr., seconded by Wm. S. Provins, that John McFarlane's pay sheet for month of October, for $191.50, be paid and cheques be issued for same. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, and seconded by John Schermerhorn, Jr., that the council grant Wm. Waddell the sum of $9.00 for work performed on road into his place. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, and seconded by Wm. Provins, that Tommy Deline receive $10.00 for work performed on road, con. 8, and cheque issued for same. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, and seconded by Wm. S. Provins, that we take no action on E. Whiteman's claim for auto damage. Carried.

John McLaughlin called on council in reference to having his taxes reduced on account of his fire loss of April 16th, 1921.

Moved by Geo. S. Sexsmith, and seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that this council take no action in regard to claim of John McLaughlin for refund of a portion of his taxes on account of loss of house by fire. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, and seconded by John Schermerhorn, Jr., that the following accounts be paid : Mrs. Doney, aid for November, $5.00 ; Wm. Dafoe, aid for November, $5.00 ; Jas. Richmond, bonus on 8 rods wire fence, $2.00 ; H. A. Wood, treasurer, telephoning, $1.10, stationery, $10.50, Beaver adv., $2.50, searching registrar, 50c., embossed cheques, $4.00, postage from June to October, $8.73, Court of Revision of Voters' List, $3.00—$30.33. Carried.

Cheque for $25.68 received from Tyendinaga. Also statement of account as follows : To Tyendinaga Township account, August 1st, $116.00 ; to Richmond Township account, October 3rd, $90.32 ; balance due Richmond, $25.68.

Moved and seconded that council be adjourned to meet December 5th, 1921. Carried.

H. A. WOOD,
Clerk.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mrs. E. H. Phippen is visiting friends in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Shore Lyons are visiting their son, Gerald, in Goderich.

Mr. Harold Baker, Toronto, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baker.

Mrs. T. B. Wallace is spending the week in Toronto.

Mrs. Henry Morgan, Independance, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. Jos. Sagar.

Miss Ethel Stevens, Peterboro, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mansen Stevens.

Mrs. J. R. Dafoe spent last week in Toronto with her daughter, Mrs. Stewart.

Mrs. Elgin Parrott, Odessa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wood, Rutland, Vt.

Mrs. J. E. Robinson is visiting friends in Syracuse, N. Y.

Miss Muriel Chalmers left on Friday last for her home in Edmonton.

Mr. L. A. Reddick was in Trenton on Sunday attending the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Percy DeMille.

Mrs. Jas. Love and little son, of Guelph, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Deline, Enterprise.

Mrs. W. C. Scott has returned from visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cooper, Orillia.

BIRTHS

McPherson—At Napanee, on Thursday, November 17th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. J. McPherson, a son.

DEATHS

Hamilton—At Camden, Wednesday, November 16th, 1921, Katherine Hamilton, aged 19 years, 7 months, 21 days.

Joyce—At Watertown, Saturday, November 19th, 1921, Daniel Joyce, formerly of Joyceville, aged 62 years, 2 months.

Miller—At Ernestown, on Friday, November 11th, 1921, Elizabeth Miller, aged 81 years, and 6 months.

MOSCOW PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. William Smith and daughter spent Thursday with Mrs. Jas. Marlin, Tamworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Degroff spent one day last week at Deseronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bell, and son Vernard, spent Sunday at Mr. Wellesley Coulter's.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Cook and son spent Wednesday at Mrs. Irvine Cronk's.

Miss Lizzie Marlin spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Lasher Maxwell.

Mr. Norman Jackson, Mr. Wellington Coulter, and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter spent Wednesday at Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Curl spent Thursday at Colebrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson, and Mr. Wellington Coulter spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Marlin's, Tamworth.

Mr. Arthur Meredith returned home from the Kingston general hospital much improved.

Botany Bay.

Sir Joseph Banks was the man who invented the once familiar phrase "Botany Bay." He was the botanist attached to the expedition of Captain Cook, the "Australian Columbus." Landing at this bay, close to the present city of Sydney, he found such an abundance of strange plants and flowers that he associated the word "botany" with it for all time. For a long time Botany Bay and Australia were synonymous in England. Sydney has spread out to the historic bay, and you can travel by tram car to "Botany." It was Sir Joseph Banks who made the kangaroo and other Australian animals known to science.—London Graphic.

Moslem Etiquette.

All true Moslems when eating must begin with salt and finish with vinegar. If they begin with salt they will escape the contagion of seventy diseases. If they finish with vinegar their worldly prosperity will continue to increase. The host is in etiquette bound to be the first to start eating and the last to leave off. Tooth picking is considered an act of grace in the true Moslem, for the angel Gabriel is reported to have brought a toothpick from heaven for the prophet after every meal. The priests recite certain passages of the Koran before and after lunch and dinner and also before drinking water at any hour of the day.—London Globe.

Only One Tyrol.

It is not correct to talk about "the Austrian Tyrol" or "the Italian Tyrol." Mr. Baillie-Grohman, one of the greatest authorities on "The Land In the Mountains," condemns such errors severely, insisting that there is only one Tyrol. He has denounced also the use of the article, declaring "the Tyrol" to be as wrong as "the Scotland" would be. Mr. Coolidge, however, pointed out to the present writer some years ago that, while Mr. Baillie-Grohman's long residence in the country naturally makes him take an accurate Austrian standpoint, "the Tyrol" is sufficiently established in English usage to justify an English author or tourist in using it.—London Standard.

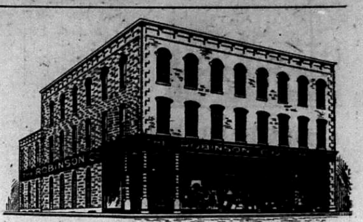
Struck by Train and Killed.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—Struck by a train near the Grand Trunk station at St. Hyacinthe on Saturday afternoon, Mederic Gagnon, of Richmond, Que., suffered a fracture of the skull and other injuries, from which he died a few minutes after the accident. Gagnon was employed as foreman in charge of a gang of laborers repairing the right-of-way between Richmond and St. Hyacinthe.

Special Month-End Values in Desirable Merchandise

Napanee is Famous as a Poultry Centre
Napanee is Noted for the Calibre of it's Stores.

The Robinson Co., Limited, Napanee's Largest Store, is Famous for it's Dependable Merchandise and it's Genuine Values.



These Special Month-End Values are obtainable Thursday, November 24th, and every day up to and including Poultry Days, Wednesday, November 30th, and December 1st 1921.

Many Poultry Days have come and gone, yet nothing so vast in assortment and value has been offered by any retail concern for years. Quality has always been the standard of our purchases and the prices for which all merchandise is being offered are so low as to be entirely out of proportion to the worth of the goods. The message of these special values is being flashed to the farthest ends of these counties. You should let nothing interfere with your seeing them, at least.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED, NAPANEE.

Our entire stock of Women's and Misses' Winter Coats are marked at Sale Prices, starting THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24th. Now is your time to buy as the prices, owing to extra special purchases by us, are the lowest they have been in years and years. All garments measure up to our standards, and that means they are the best that can be produced.

AT $19.50

Are wonderful heavy winter Coats that are perfection in durability and warmth. These are all a part of a very special purchase that enables us to give you Coats valued up to $35.00, $37.50 and $40,00, for **$19.50.** See them. They are wonderful value.

SILK AND WOOL DRESSES AT $10.50

This group offers you 8 wool and 11 silk Frocks, at prices much in under the cost of production. The Silk Dresses were priced formerly $20.00 and $22.50 each. They are surprisingly smart in style and effect. The quantity is very limited, and it is impossible to repeat them.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO HURRY for these.

FANCY PLAID SKIRTS LESS 20 PER CENT.

For the days of these special reductions only we will allow a cash discount of twenty per cent on all our novelty Plaid and Striped Skirts. These are most exquisite in style and material. All sizes up to 30 waist band.

THESE NOTEWORTHY AND MONEY-SAVING SPECIALS FROM OUR STAPLE SECTION

TOWELLING—the best 25c. value in three-quarter linen quality, is good weight, suitable for roller towel use. Comes plain white and with colored border. Cut lengths of 2½ yds. for 63c.

TABLE DAMASK ENDS in Mercerized, Union, and all Linen. Lengths 1½ yards to 3. Prices from 98c. per length up. A splendid assortment from which to choose.

COMFORTER SIZE BATS in a splendid quality of Cotton Down, 2½ lb. weight, 72 x 84 in size. Specially priced 95c. each.

FEATHER STOP TICKING in best Canadian and American make, 33 inches wide. Canadian at 45c. and 50c. per yd. The finer American Conestogo Ticking at a special price of 65c. per yard—former price was 90c.

FLANNELETTE GOWNS, 2 FOR $2.50

This special offers you a very useful garment at exactly half of last year's price. This Gown is made from domestic Flannelette in a "V" neck style. The yoke is hemstitched, and the sleeves are three-quarters.

AT $27.50

Are Fur-Collared Velours, lined throughout ; Self-Collared Silver-Tones, Gold-Tones, and Novelty Velours. We are offering you garments in this lot that were priced originally as high as $85.00. Every Coat is a magnificent specimen of value. You absolutely cannot afford to overlook these if wanting a Coat.

FALL AND WINTER SUITS REDUCED

The winter bride in quest of something smart, at a low price ; the lady who intends spending her winter in a warmer country, or for that matter anyone who appreciates value, should buy one of these garments. They all carry style which can only be produced by best of manufacturers. Some are marked half price—some are reduced one third—some twenty-five per cent. Many have fur collars—in the best shades.

GIRLS' WINTER DRESSES UNDER COST

These are absolutely unbeatable, and all of them are extremely smart in appearance, while the materials are most desirable. For example :

A Brown Serge Dress is marked **$6.50** that was $15.00.
A Navy Serge **$6.50,** that was $13.00.
A Navy Serge **$5.00,** that was $11.00.
A Copen Poplin **$7.50,** that was $16.50.
Sizes up to 14 years.

ADJUSTABLE COLLARS FOR MEN'S COATS

No man need worry about the cold winter ahead when he can buy warmth and protection at such low prices as we mention here We have a limited number of Sitka, Beaver, and Astrachan Collars that can be purchased at half of their original price.

$7.50 Collars **for $3.75.**
$5.00 Collars, **for $2.50.**

MILLINERY VALUES THAT ARE IRRESISTIBLE

If you want another Hat, or if you have not as yet chosen your Fall and Winter Hat. If your girl wants something for school, or if you want a new Hat for business, then this clearance should be of special interest to you.

FOR $1.98 is a smart collection of Trimmed Hats that were regularly up to $7.50 values.

FOR $3.00 is a smart collection of Trimmed Hats that were formerly up to $8.75 values.

FOR $5.00 is a smart collection of Trimmed Hats that were formerly up to $12.00 values.

IMPORTANT SAVINGS FROM OUR CARPET SECTION

FLOOR OILCLOTH—the factory will furnish us with new patterns for 1922, consequently we have decided to give our customers one week's chance to stock up for the season at the very low price of 55c per yard. All good designs in 1½, 2 and 2½ yard widths.

ROLLER BLINDS in oil opaque in 37 x 72 inch size, and mounted on good rollers. The three leading colors of Cream, White and Green are obtainable. These we are selling regularly at $1.45 each. **Special sale price, 79c.**

CONGOLEUM RUGS—5 only, in sizes 2 x 3 yards. All last Spring's patterns, are real good. While they last, $9.97 each.

GLENGARRY RUGS—the best to be had for the money, and unobtainable after the lot is gone. Most ideal as a bedroom rug.

2 x 3 yards, regular $10.00—Sale price $6.67.
2½ x 3 yards, regular $13.50—Sale price $9.00.
3 x 3 yards, regular $16.50, Sale price $11.00.
3 x 3½ yards, regular $19.00, Sale price $12.67.
3 x 4 yards, regular $22.50, Sale price $15.00.

SPECIALS ON UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

FOR THURSDAY AND POULTRY DAYS

Women's Union Vests, long sleeve, high neck, button front. Sizes 38 and extra size. Regular $1.00 each. Sale price, 79c.

Women's Fine Cotton Vests, in winter weight, short sleeves, low neck. Size 38. Regular 75c. each. Sale price, 50c. each.

Women's Vests and Drawers, in extra weight Union, Cotton, and Wool Vests, long sleeves, high neck. Drawers, ankle and knee length. Size 38. Regular $1.25 each. Sale price, 89c. each.

Knit Bloomers, in flesh color, elastic at waist and knee. Size 38. Special, 49c. each.

Women's All Wool Cashmere Hose, full fashioned seamless. Size, 9 only. Regular $1.25 pair. Sale price, 75c pair.

Women's Cashmere Finish Hose, extra weight for winter wear. Regular $1.00 pair. Sale price, 50c. pair.

Women's Heavy Fleece Lined Cotton Hose. Sizes 9 to 10. Special, at 50c. pair.

Women's Heather Hose, in Brown, Green and Blue Mixtures. Sizes 8½ to 10. Special, at $1.00 pair.

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIALS IN OUR MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

No. 1—Men's Lambsdown Fleece Underwear, the best grade fleece in Canada. Extra heavy, mottled in color. Our regular selling price, $1.50 garment. On sale, $1.00 garment. A limited quantity.

No. 2—25 dozen Men's Heavy Work Sox, both ribbed and plain, all grey. These Sox are nearly all wool, real winter weight, and the best value we have had yet. On sale at 32c. a pair.

No. 3—Men's Pullover Sweaters, roll collar. These were on sale last Saturday only. We will continue this sale until and including Turkey Days at $1.95 each. Regular $2.50 and $3.50. Colors, Mouse, Grey, Maroon, Navy, and Seal Brown.

No. 4—Men's Knitted Ties. This is a particularly good buy. These are travellers' samples, and as Xmas is not far distant, it will pay you to take advantage of this sale. Sale price, 55c. each.

A BROADSIDE OF VALUES FROM OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS

Regular values to $4.50—Sale price, $2.48 yard.

Included in the assortment you will find Velour, Burberry Cloth, Frieze, and Silvertone. All colors, all weights.

A better line in Wool Fabrics featuring Broadcloth, Tricotine, Velour, Serge, Tricotex, in a full list of colors. Regular values $6.00 to $8.50. Special sale price $3.75 per yard.

TABLE No. 1—Special per yard, 50c. Materials as Poplin, Serge, Plaids, Checks.

TABLE No. 2—Special per yard, 75c. Materials as Armure, Serge, Checks, Stripes.

TABLE No. 3—Special per yard, $1.00. Materials, Armure and Gabardine. A pleasing range of popular colors included in this assortment.

PURE WOOL SERGE—A regular $2.50 value, in Navy Blue Wool Serge. Price per yard, $1.19.

HERE IS A NOTABLE SILK OFFER—Per yard, $1.89. This is our regular $3.00 Silk Duchess, 36 inches wide, in black and a complete range of staple shades.

BLACK CASHMERE—40 inches wide, $1.50 and $1.75 per yard. On sale for 89c. per yard.

BLACK COATING PLUSH—Salts make, 54 inches wide, former price $17.50. Sale price, $10.50 per yard.

SINGLE WIDTH EIDERDOWN—Colors, Wine, Grey, Cardinal. Regular $1.50 per yard, for 89c. per yard.

Quality,
Service,
Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.